

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Grain Exchanges Suggest Code

After conferences with officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington July 24 and 25 the following formal report was presented by Peter B. Carey, pres. Chicago Board of Trade; J. S. Hart, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade; P. B. Getchell, pres. of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Thomas Y. Wickham, Chicago, chairman, and E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis, vice chairman of the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs; W. R. McCarthy, pres. of the Duluth Board of Trade; J. H. Caldwell, representing the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis; C. D. Sturtevant, representing the Omaha Grain Exchange, and E. A. Boyd, pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n:

It is our opinion in informal conference, that the action of the exchanges in limiting fluctuations in the futures markets and establishing minimum prices was a necessary act to meet a temporary emergency, but that such minimum price restrictions should be removed as soon as market conditions permit or make it necessary and a limit on fluctuations of 5 cents per bushel on wheat, rye and barley; 4 cents on corn, and 3 cents on oats should thereupon be put into effect as permitted by existing exchange rules.

In both the matter of limitation of open lines and of margin requirements due consideration should be given to properly identified hedging commitments.

We believe that the business conduct com'ites of the security exchanges and the various commodity exchanges should exchange confidential information regarding lines which are reasonable if confined to either securities or to one commod-

ity, but which may be excessive if large commitments prevail concurrently in several markets.

The elimination by the exchanges of trading in indemnities has removed one of the prime causes of excessive price movements.

To further avoid the recurrence of violent price changes the undersigned representatives of the different exchanges will immediately recommend to their respective organizations earnest consideration of the following:

Changes in exchange rules to provide for permanent limitation of daily price fluctuations.

Limitation of open lines of speculative commitments.

Adequate margin requirements, particularly as applied to increased requirements for larger speculative commitments.

The permanent elimination of trading in indemnities.

The changes first will take the form of amendments to exchange rules, to be passed on within a short time.

Later, the exchanges will standardize their practices in an official code to be submitted to the A. A. A. This will incorporate the rules of the exchanges, including the new ones.

A. A. A. administrators will conduct a public hearing on the code and later will have authority, which they do not contemplate they will exercise, to enforce code under their drastic licensing power.

The exchange code will be part of a master code covering the grain industry.

Representatives of terminal elevators will present one covering trade practices and also wages and hours of labor if representatives of that branch of the industry agree on a plan.

Another code will cover the business of country elevators, whose representatives are scheduled to meet at Chicago July 27.

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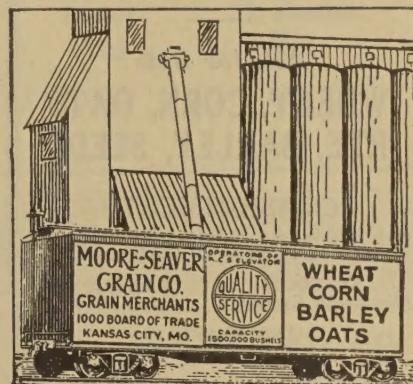
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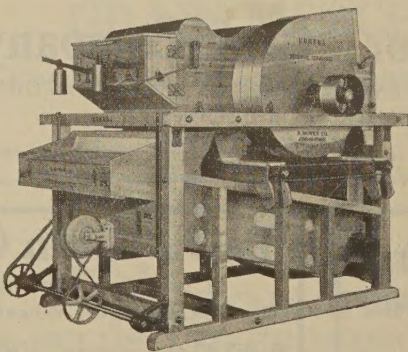
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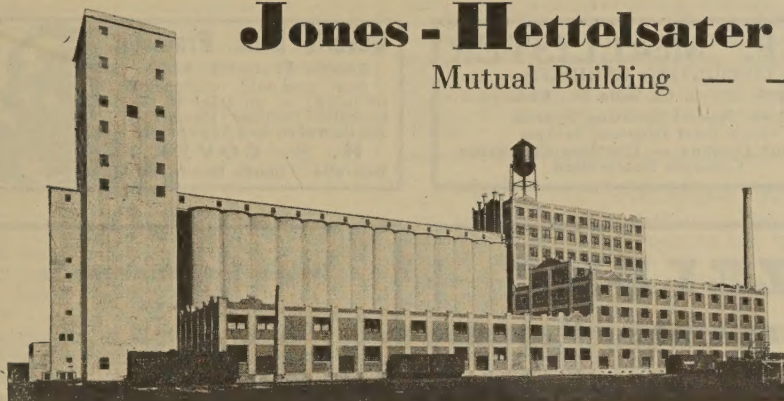
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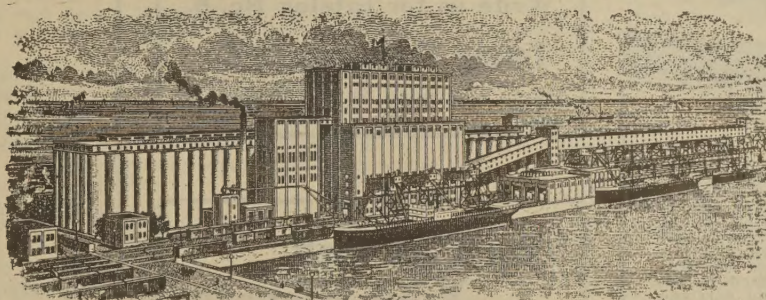
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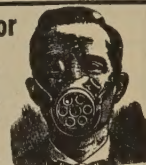
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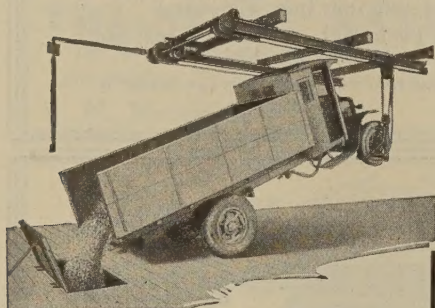
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You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad

Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns

When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
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The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
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Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
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Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE — One located at Prescott and one at Diamond Bluff, Wis. Write Prescott Exch., Prescott, Wis. Terms.

OHIO—Elvtr. & Lbr. Yd. for sale; sep. businesses; will sell either account ill health; good loc.; two r. r.; good grain & feed terr. Monnett & Cleveland Co., Caledonia, O.

INDIANA—Grain elevator and equipment for sale at Elwood; total appraisement \$13,500, on August 24, 1933. John D. Higbee, Receiver, Jay Grain Co., Elwood, Indiana.

ILLINOIS—25,000 bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. Write D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; cribbed construction; iron clad; modern in every way; good oats and corn territory; low cash price. Box 671, Bloomington, Ill.

INDIANA—Owing to ill-health will sell elevator and coal yard on Big 4; good business; own ground; good condition; hammer mill. Write 71P6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Elvtr. and three storerooms for sale; sidelines of feed, seed, implements, fence, shingles and wool; business showed a profit in 1931-32 and extra good first half of 1933; will stand all kinds of investigation; reason for selling, bad health; price \$6,000, merchandise at market price. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MONTANA—110,000 bushel steel elevator and grounds for sale; electric power; flaking mill; receiving separator; manlift; pneumatic truck lift; two 150-bushel hopper scales; main line N. P. Ry. Best grain valley in state, noted for its malting barley. Write for particulars to 70M18, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

OKLAHOMA Elevator for sale or will lease to right party. On account of age, 35,000 bus. capacity cribbed elevator, electrically equipped; Howe hopper scale, 72,000 pound capacity; power unloader; wareroom 24'x100'; hammer mill and corn cutter; brick office; 10 ton Howe platform scale; in good condition; in good wheat and oat territory; located in Perry, Oklahoma County seat town of 5,000. Good schools and churches and ideal climate. Elevator located on Santa Fe and Frisco Railroads and in good condition. E. J. Miller, Perry, Okla.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS with successful experience wanted to sell hammermill line, exclusive territory, liberal commission. Address 70L1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

WHOLESALE SEED FIRM has an opening for a salesman thoroughly familiar with the elevator trade in Northern and Eastern Iowa. Write 71N7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as elevator manager, helper or bookkeeper; 15 yrs. exper.; married; expect at least \$50 per month. Address 71P1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

LICENSED GRAIN inspector wants position as private inspector or ass't to elevator superintendent; can furnish best references. J. F. Coble, 9034 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

WANT POSITION managing grain or feed business; over 20 yrs. exper.; have handled about every sideline, including feed grinding and mixing; good bookkeeper; refs. furnished. Write 70L4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

MILLS FOR SALE

GEORGIA—If interested in buying a 2,000 bus. per day grist mill located in Macon, Ga., at bargain write W. G. Eager, Valdosta, Ga.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

IOWA—New feed mill and house for sale in one of the best dairy spots in Iowa; business good. If interested write Box 24, Waverly, Ia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR A SMALL INVESTMENT a hustling grain man can secure an interest in a going receiving and shipping business at good Illinois market. Operate seven country stations each doing good business. One of partners wishes to retire. All replies held in confidence. Address 70L2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

EMPLOYERS wanting help experienced in gr. trade work can obtain competent workers for every dept. FREE from Sam M. Raymond News Bureau, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED WANTED

QUOTE US ON carlots Alfalfa Seed, Clovers and Grasses. Send samples. Russell Heckle Seed Company, Memphis, Tenn.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

SCALES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Fairbanks hopper scale, 300 bus. with counterpoise type recording beam. Price \$200.00. 6-ton 22' Fairbanks truss lever scale complete with steel \$125.00. Price f.o.b. Murphysboro, Ill. Address 70M13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

MACHINE FOR EXCHANGE

WANT TO EXCHANGE ¾-Ton Horizontal Feed Mixer for 1½-Ton Horizontal Mixer; want double runner attrition grinder, 40-h.p. or larger. Write 71N6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

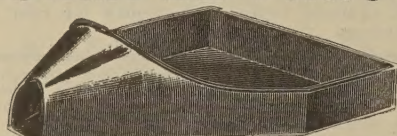
ROOFING AND SIDING

RECLAIMED GALVANIZED iron 24 gauge for sale at half regular price. General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 6329 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill., yard also at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

ROLLER MILL wanted for rolling steamed barley and oats; must have steaming drum and feeder. Address Dwight J. Poage Grain Co., Yoder, Wyo.

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

USED CRACKED CORN Grader wanted that will grade 50 bu. per hour; also used bag closing machine in good condition. A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., Edwardsville, Ill.

USED CORN CRACKER and Grader wanted, one-half ton per hour capacity. Will trade a Richardson four bushel hopper automatic scale on same or buy outright. Address 71P5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Special—½-h.p., 1800 r.p.m., 110/220 volt, AC, single phase, 60 cycle, repulsion induction BRAND NEW \$18.00 each net cash with order, only a limited supply available. Also a large stock of generators and motors, all makes, types and sizes, completely rebuilt and ONE YEAR GUARANTEED, for hammermills, grinders, etc. Write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 724 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

MACHINES FOR SALE

82-FT. NEW ELEVATOR Cup Belt for Sale. O. A. Campbell, Hollis, Kans.

HAVE CHANGED to electricity, will sell my rope drive and machinery complete cheap. F. A. Bruns, Wilmington, Ill.

CRACKED CORN MACHINE with grader for sale; ton capacity; nearly new; sacrifice. Address 71P9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. **SAVE MONEY.** Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS—3-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. Motor, same as new; Eureka Double Scourer; Eureka Receiving Separator; Pulleys, Hangers, etc., for sale. R. H. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. **BARGAIN.**

Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co.,
38 So. Canal St., Dayton, Ohio.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—25-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Type Y Engine; used Coal Conveyor; Rosco Ajax Oat Huller; 60-h.p. Motor; combined Corn and Grain Cleaner; 3-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. All priced low and in good condition. Many other items. Send us your wants. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

18 Column Figuring book, 300 pages of laid paper which will permit of ink entries, ruled 4 spaces to the inch 42 to the page. You can write in your own column headings to meet the varying needs of your business. Well bound in black cloth with red keratol back and corners. Price \$3.00. Order Special 738.

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets like one illustrated herewith, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13¾ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep.

Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, 1¾ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 26, 1933

WEED BURNERS operated by the railroad companies are an additional fire hazard that will bear watching, fire starting from one of these burners having destroyed an elevator recently at Agate, N. D.

MICHIGAN, like several other states, is now assessing all merchants for an annual license fee of \$50, not because the state government is furnishing any greater service to the merchants, but because the state government needs the extra money to balance its extravagant budget.

THE MODERN improved manlift is so fortified with safety devices, the continued use of out-of-date manlifts of obsolete patterns seems utterly inexcusable. One Oklahoma elevator man, who rode an oldtime manlift sixty feet down to the bottom of the shaft, burned the skin off his hands by grabbing the rope, and even then, received such a wrenching it will take him several weeks to recover from his hair-raising experience. The safest manlift obtainable is the only one worth a place in any elevator.

THE LARGE STOCKS of wheat carried over each crop year since 1928 may have delighted the friends of the Farm Board, but it surely cost the growers many millions of dollars and established a new record for expensive bungling by bureaucrats inexperienced in marketing grain.

SO MUCH BARLEY of poor quality was planted last spring, country elevator operators of all barley growing sections should have foresight to provide seed of the better malting grades for the next crop. A little foresight and carefully conducted germinating tests should profit the elevator man most handsomely.

THE INEFFICIENT, the lazy and the won't-works all favor a fifty-fifty division of all wages now paid, in order that they may have more than their full share. Even one-half the hours now being worked in the different industries is too much for them, as they have indicated no real interest in either hours of employment or work.

THE COMMERCIAL clubs of western communities, whose members exchanged goods with farmers for corn last winter and piled it in the street, are now regretting they did not exchange all their stocks for the farmers 10c corn. "Old Man Drought" has dwarfed the prospect so persistently in many large sections of the corn belt, there is little prospect of farmers being willing to barter any corn of this year's crop.

THE COURTS have much work cut out for them in the multitude of new laws regimenting industry, and in restraining the invasion of individual rights by the bureaucracy. The citizen has much to hope for from this bulwark of our liberties. Only recently the federal court set aside the order by the Interstate Commerce bureaucracy that the Pennsylvania sell its stock in the Lehigh Valley and Wabash. That such purchase might lessen competition did not warrant an order to dispose of the holdings, in the absence of evidence that competition had actually been lessened as specified in the Clayton Act. Certainly our new industry recovery act is expected to lessen competition; and the courts will have to decide how far we can go in eliminating the competition that in former years was supposed to be the life, not the knife, of trade.

WHEAT DEALERS everywhere owe it to themselves to stimulate the interest of their farmer patrons in the use of better seed grain for the coming crop by encouraging all wheat growers to treat their seed with copper carbonate after the smut balls have been blown out. Better seed will insure the marketing of a more uniform and higher quality of wheat next year, so that grain shippers will suffer fewer disappointing discounts on their shipments. Tests conducted by every experiment station in the planting of healthy wheat beside untreated smutty wheat, has disclosed such a disparity in the yield as to make everyone interested in better agriculture to wonder how any farmer could be induced to plant inferior seed or seed heavily infected with smut balls. The use of better seed or fertilizer is not restricted by the A. A. A.

SO MANY STATES are enacting laws providing for taxes on sales, elevator men are experiencing much trouble in determining what they must pay taxes on. No doubt, it will take several years to clear up all the puzzling problems in connection with these new tax laws. If at any time we can be of any service to our readers, we trust they will make use of our "Asked-Answered" department.

IN THE industrial recovery program it must be a source of gratification to the grain industry that it has been the first to show substantial recovery under the new deal. Loadings of grain and grain products as reported weekly by the American Railway Ass'n are constantly increasing and for the week latest announced were 48 per cent greater than the loadings for the corresponding week a year ago.

REDUCING THE ACREAGE planted to the various crops now under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture may effect a real reduction in the acreage planted by U. S. farmers who have planted these grains or cotton heretofore. But the very suggestion that the Government will pay former growers of wheat or cotton a premium to reduce their acreage will stimulate the interest of thousands of other farmers who have not been growing those grains, and it may result in an increased instead of a reduced acreage for every regulated grain. Wheat growers of other countries knowing that the U. S. Government is paying a liberal premium for a reduction in acreage planted will no doubt increase their own acreage.

THE BUREAUCRATS in charge of our many and varied governmental activities have been so profligate in their expenditures, so wasteful in their appropriations, that most political divisions have not only dissipated all the taxes collected, but spent more money than they can hope to collect from the taxpayers under the old taxing laws. So many new and indirect taxes are now being assessed in hope of being able to continue their extravagant practices, all business institutions must add these new taxes to their cost of doing business, else bankruptcy will soon stare them in the face. Either the taxpayers must force the bureaucrats to reduce their expenditures or the new taxes must be paid, in order that the various governments may continue their many useless activities.

THE INCONSISTENCY of the Federal Government in pressing two hundred million dollars upon the farmers for assisting them in their farm operations is offset now by the same government spending a much larger sum in bringing about a reduced acreage. Doubtless the farmers who get the money will see no objection to this inconsistency, but no permanent benefit can be expected to result. Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Committee, which is now helping to finance processors of agricultural commodities, says that one dose of government credit merely calls for another. When, Oh when, will the government stop meddling with business which it does not understand?

COUNTY AGENTS are being employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in organizing local administrative units, and thereby swelling these gentry in their own estimation to a point where they are taking on unusual importance and dictating to both farmers and merchants to a degree that is intolerable.

THE ADMINISTRATORS of the Agricultural Adjustment Act through warnings and threats have scared many bakers into reducing their proposed advance in the price of bread, but the majority of the makers of our staff of life have advanced their prices in keeping with the advanced cost of flour, and doubtless will effect other advances as their cost of labor is increased, notwithstanding it displeases the bureaucrats at Washington.

THE INTERNATIONAL agreement for the restriction of acreages devoted to wheat has been given a body blow by Australia's refusal to have anything to do with any scheme calling for a reduction in wheat acreage. Even though the four wheat exporting countries taking the lead in this conference had agreed on a reduction, it would have stimulated such an increase in production by other wheat growing countries as to offset any reduction the agreeing countries might have confirmed.

Reduction Ordered in Rentals for Elevator Sites

Rentals for elevator sites on railroad rights-of-way in South Dakota have reached such a figure that the elevator operators were forced to take the matter up with the State Railroad Commission with the result that a reduction of 35% in these rentals has been ordered.

The common measure prevailing in several grain surplus states is that no more than 6% on a fair valuation of the land occupied should be charged, and the valuation of the railroad's land can be equitably measured by the value of surrounding property.

The attempts of some railroads to assess the elevator man for track frontage as well as site rental has been thoroly denounced by nearly every governmental authority to which this charge has been presented. In fact, even the railroads attempting to assess the elevator owner for track frontage have permitted the casual shipper to use the same tracks for shipping without charge, altho the business offered was infinitesimal as compared with the elevator man's business.

The only reason yet discovered for the railroads attempting to assess the elevator man an unreasonable rental and for track frontage is because he has a permanent investment and is fixed so he cannot divert his business to other lines of railroad. Hence the real estate agent of the railroad being anxious to make a good showing for his own department, assesses exorbitant rentals wherever the elevator man will stand for it. The flat reduction ordered in South Dakota of 35% is more encouraging, and elevator men everywhere should profit by this order and refuse to tolerate extortion.

The Grain Futures Crash

The unprecedented peace time drop in the pit price of grain last week has its provocation in the unprecedented peace time depreciation of the currency. Heavy buying of futures by those who would profit by inflation of the currency was followed by still heavier buying when it became known that the crops were to be the poorest in thirty years, and prices of futures soared without restraint.

Farmers unloosed a vast quantity of wheat and corn. Receipts of wheat at Toledo broke all records; and at Chicago the warehousemen were forced to charter ships in which to store grain, the elevators being full. Cash grain went to unheard of discounts under the remote futures.

The public continued to buy grain futures during June and July; and were aided and abetted by the professional speculators of experience until July 18, when these two classes of bulls parted company. The experienced operators decided that under no consideration would they buy wheat during the following three days. From July 13 to July 19 the open trades in wheat futures on the Chicago Board increased from 178,224,000 to 200,067,000 bus. In other words, the public bought nearly 22,000,000 bus. more in six days, and it was sold by farmers, cash grain merchandisers, elevator men and professional speculators. The cash grain men's and elevator operators' sales were not heavy enough all thru July to stop the advance; but when the professional operators in futures switched to the bear side July 18 the trend turned downward. The public added 4,600,000 bus. to its long open interest July 18 and stood by its guns July 19 when the price dropped 12 cents, adding 2,700,000 bus. to its open interest that day. Heavy as it was this buying was not sufficient to support the market against sales by merchandisers and profit-taking by professional operators.

Imposition by the government of the processing tax on wheat beginning July 10 cut down the demand for flour, Northwestern mills selling only 40 per cent of their capacity, and the consequent falling off in the mills' demand for wheat diverted the increased country receipts to the futures market. It is only a coincidence, however, that the drop in the price of September wheat from \$1.20 to 90 cents happens to equal exactly the 30-cents processing tax. It may be argued that if the consumer and the millers were able to pay \$1.20 without tax they would be able to pay only 90 cents with the tax.

The fact that the open interest increased instead of decreasing proves that the movement last week was not a liquidation. Open trades in wheat, corn and oats now stand at 371,437,000, against 194,947,000 bus. late in March. Practically none of the increased open interest of 186,490,000 bus. has been liquidated. In other words, the speculative public is now carrying the stocks of wheat that a few years ago were held by the Federal Farm Board, the difference being that government buying put the price down, while public buying put it up, greatly to the benefit of the wheat growers.

It is easy to imagine what would happen to prices on the Board if the holders of the 186,490,000 bus. began a mad rush to take profits. The pit price of wheat would drop immediately to the export level.

If the action of the directors of the Board of Trade forbidding sales of futures below the close of July 20 serves to prevent the mad rush of liquidation it will greatly benefit the

public and the several brokers in futures who stand to lose by the inability of one of the largest of the public speculators to pay the loss on some 20,000,000 bus. of grain held by him.

Cash grain men do not like to have their market restricted by such an arbitrary rule in the interest of speculators, as the merchandiser is prevented from doing any elevator business. He can not buy carloads of cash grain, put them in store and sell a future, if the pit price drops to the limit at which there are no buyers of futures. His outlet to millers is likewise restricted, as few millers care to stock up unless they can hedge.

The cure for the present situation is not more regulation by the government or the exchanges, as such arbitrary measures operate to destroy the indispensable free market. Arbitrary rules as to margins required are unfair to the experienced speculator trading within the limits of his own assets. The customer whose financial standing is known to the broker should not be required to deposit the same margin per bushel as the doctor or schoolteacher who has nothing more than the cash deposit to back up his position in the market.

A rule of the exchanges authorizing, not compelling, brokers to request of large holders of futures a statement or audit of their financial standing, necessarily disclosing gross holdings thru other brokers, would prevent a repetition of the heavy individual failure that led to the closing of the Board of Trade. Brokers who permit customers to overtrade, after having such a financial statement, should be left to stand their own loss instead of closing the Board of Trade against the interests of the cash grain merchandisers.

The Country Buyer's Margin

Country elevator operators should not overlook the fact that the administrators of the National Industrial Control Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act, while stressing the national need of the employment of more workers and the payment of better wages, are apparently in the mood to help establish safer margins of profit.

The margins recommended at the Peoria meeting of Illinois dealers are so narrow as to be quickly wiped out by one day's changes in the market. If better wages and more employment are to be given and taxes paid on incomes, sales and capital stock then surely wider margins must be harvested.

The advancing of money to farmers on grain not yet harvested, the giving of free storage for grain not yet contracted, the raising of grades above the established standards, or advancing prices above figures prevailing in central markets, serve only to destroy profits, and unless the grain merchant conducts his business at a profit, he will not long be in a position either to pay taxes or give employment to anyone.

Country grain buyers have long worked on an unsafe margin, and it should be unnecessary for them to continue to take such desperate chances at a time when so much is being demanded of them. The cut-throat practices common at many country buying stations can be corrected, and with their correction, the elevator operators will be able to conduct their business on a safer margin, even though it be a narrow margin. However, the scale of buying margins recommended at the Peoria meeting are entirely too narrow for safety.

The Administration of Our New Laws

While country elevator operators are not large employers of labor, they are in full sympathy with the desire of the administration to divide the work they must hire done among workers now unemployed. Some have been attaining this end by employing some ex-employees one month and others the following month, thereby dividing the employment among experienced men in need of it.

A meeting of all secretaries of state grain and feed dealers ass'ns, has been called by the secretary of the National Ass'n, to meet in Chicago this week to make a tentative draft of a code of ethics for the grain trade. The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, co-operating with the Farmers Elevator Ass'n, of the state, discussed margins as well as wages and hours of labor at a meeting in Peoria last Monday. While the meeting was largely attended, the gathering despairing at arriving at any definite conclusion, appointed a committee of eight to carry on the work and outline some definite code of fair dealing that will reflect the convictions of the trade.

It should be borne in mind that the National Industrial Recovery Act is designed primarily to give increased employment thru a material reduction in the number of hours of work now given to the more efficient workers who have been retained in all institutions. The laggards and the inefficient who were in the habit of shirking work assigned them, were long since let out through necessity by employers everywhere.

While the administration seems to recognize the necessity of making an endeavor to check cut-throat competition and unfair practices which make it extremely difficult for established merchants and manufacturers to conduct their business at a profit, it has not disclosed any definite plan of promoting the cause of fair profits, although it does seem to recognize the necessity of tolerating profits if wages are to be increased or employment given to larger number of workers.

The overlapping of the Agriculture Adjustment Act with the National Industrial Recovery Act has led to so much confusion in the minds of every food merchant, that the administration has assigned the task of enforcing the new laws to the Secretary of Agriculture. This should help to clarify the requirements and help to avoid conflict of authority and regulations.

Everyone in the grain trade is eager to do everything in his power to help pull business out of the slough of depression, but like merchants in every other line of business, they hesitate to turn over the complete direction of their business to men who are dependent upon politics for their daily bread, principally because they failed in every business undertaking attempted.

The theories of the brain trust may seem practical and strive for an end everyone hopes to attain, but experience has proved time and again that widely endorsed theories proved most disastrous in practice.

Montana Anti-Discrimination Law Invalid

The H. Earl Clack Co., operating five elevators and 85 retail and wholesale oil stations, brought suit for an injunction to restrain the Public Service Commission of Montana from enforcing chapter 184 of the laws of 1933, section 1 of which reads as follows:

"Any person, firm, company, association or corporation doing business within the State of Montana who shall charge or demand a higher price for any standard petroleum product from any person or customer within the State of Montana than is being charged by such person, firm, company, association or corporation for a like article of standard petroleum product to other persons or customers in the State of Montana or in any adjoining state shall be guilty of discrimination which is hereby declared to be a fraud, and any said person, firm, company, association or corporation, and their officers and agents participating guilty of a misdemeanor."

The plaintiff alleged that the condition existing in each of plaintiff's plants and stations in Montana and in adjoining states with respect to the original cost of its product, freight rates, transportation charges, hauling, handling, delivering, rent, property investment, insurance, taxes, wages, competition, credits, and general operating expenses are not uniform; that its plants and stations in Montana and the adjoining states are operated in widely scattered localities, encompassing great distances, and under widely diversified and constantly changing conditions, and that it is necessary to the successful operation of plaintiff's business and the preservation of its property and business that plaintiff sell its product at each of the plants or stations in Montana and other adjoining states at prices fixed and determined by it to be the proper charges in the light of existing conditions and to change its prices at any of its plants or stations when it is necessary to do so to meet the changing conditions existing thereat; that all of the conditions existing at each plant and station have relation to and are properly to be taken into consideration in fixing and determining the price at which it will sell its product; plaintiff must charge therefore a price which will vary and be influenced by existing conditions; and the price to be charged at any particular plant or station within Montana cannot be controlled or fixed by the price charged at its other plants and stations, nor by the price at which it sells its products in adjoining states.

The Supreme Court of Montana in a decision given June 13, 1933, said:

Boiled down, this act says to the well-meaning citizen: It is true that you may lawfully sell gasoline at different prices to different persons in different parts of the state, but if you do you may be charged with a crime, arrested, and brought to trial. A case will be made out against you by proof of the fact that you did sell gasoline to different persons at different prices, as charged. You may exculpate yourself by showing you were justified in charging the difference, and will be permitted to resume your liberty. The humiliation suffered by yourself and family, and the vexation and expense to which you have been put, you must attribute to the law which has victimized you in an effort to see that somebody else is not cheated.

To sum up, it is impossible for a citizen, engaged in the business of selling a standard petroleum product, upon reading the text of the act, to determine when he is subject to penalties.

A statute which either forbids or requires the doing of an act in terms so vague that men of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning and differ as to its application, violates the first essential of due process of law.

If the act is a price-fixing measure, judgment is foreclosed against it; for it is settled by recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that a state Legislature is without power to fix prices at which commodities may be sold, service rendered, or property used, unless the business or property involved is "affected with a public interest."

As Chief Justice Taft declared in *Wolf Packing Co. v. Court of Industrial Relations*: "If, as, in effect, contended by counsel for the state, the common callings are clothed with a public interest by a mere legislative declaration, which necessarily authorizes full and comprehensive regulations within legislative discretion, there must be a revolution in the relation of government to general business. This will be running the public interest argument into the ground, to use a phrase of Mr. Justice Bradley when characterizing a similarly extreme contention. Civil

Rights Cases, 109 U. S. 3, 24, 3 S. Ct. 18, 27 L. Ed. 835. It will be impossible to reconcile such result with the freedom of contract and of labor secured by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Chapter 184, supra, cannot be sustained upon any theory.

It is ordered that a permanent injunction issue forthwith as prayed in plaintiff's complaint.—22 Pac. Rep. (2d) 1056.

Your Capital Stock Tax—II

BY SWINDEL, SNOW & CO., CHICAGO

Forms have been issued by the government. Time for filing extended to August 31st.

Returns must be filed in duplicate.

Returns must be signed and sworn to by President, Vice President or other principal officer and by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer.

Points to be considered in arriving at the original declared value of stock:

Value of business and property as an entirety and as a going concern.

(1) Net worth of corporate assets including surplus and undivided profits per books.

(2) Franchise.

(3) Good will.

(4) Outstanding Contracts.

(5) Market Value of Stock.

After having considered above factors, corporation should then determine the original declared value for its entire capital stock according to its best judgment.

It is our opinion that taxpayers will not have to change their books to coincide with any difference existing between their net worth as shown on Line 8F and the original declared value as shown on Line 9. In other words, it may be that you will want to show a value on Line 9 which is considerably different and in many cases higher because you think that your income for 1933 and later years will be far more than 12½ percent of the net worth on Line 8F. It is apparent that the government is going to leave it entirely up to the taxpayer to say what is the value of his stock and there is nothing to indicate that this value must correspond with his net worth at the close of his last income tax taxable year.

From the wording of the law it is evident that the income tax is not to be deducted from income in determining whether the income is in excess of the 12½ percent exemption. If, for example, your value shown on Line 9 is \$100,000.00, you are granted an exemption of 12½ percent or \$12,500.00 before the Excess Profits Tax begins to apply. If you have a net taxable income of \$13,000.00 you will have, as an ordinary corporation not filing a consolidated return, an income tax of \$1,787.50. If you could subtract this amount from your net taxable income, you would have left an amount of \$11,212.50, which would be less than the \$12,500.00 exemption on the \$100,000.00 declared value of stock. But, since you cannot deduct the income tax from the taxable income, the difference between \$13,000.00 (your income before deducting the tax) and the \$12,500.00 exemption or \$500.00 would be subject to the Excess Profits Tax.

This example shows merely a borderline case where the income tax, if allowed as a deduction, would simply free the corporation from a small Excess Profits Tax. In instances where the income tax runs much higher, the loss through inability to deduct this income tax from the income before computing the Excess Profits Tax would be correspondingly greater.

The law gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the right to grant an extension of time of not more than 60 days for filing the 1933 Capital Stock Tax Return. This would indicate that if the taxpayer makes application in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue before Aug. 31, 1933, the Collector may grant an extension of time to Sept. 30, 1933, which is 30 days beyond the present blanket extension of 30 days from July 31 to August 31.

Additional information regarding your capital stock tax will be given if you will briefly and clearly state your problem.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Cloth Dust Collector for Alfalfa Meal?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can alfalfa meal dust be collected satisfactorily to prevent its annoying neighboring industries by the use of the cloth drum dust collector used in some flour mills?—Asa Strait, Nashville, Mich.

Ans.: The tubular stocking type of dust collector can be used successfully to keep alfalfa meal dust from escaping into the atmosphere. Such a collector must be much larger than a cyclone to handle the same amount of air.

It may be possible to accomplish the desired result by building a dust house on top of the cyclone.

By the aid of a diagram showing the different machines exhausting into the collector, their position, and volume of dust laden air to be handled a dust collecting engineer could plan a system to dispose of the alfalfa meal dust.

No Tax on Indiana Shipments Out of State

Grain & Feed Journals: Are our wholesale wheat shipments to concerns located outside of the state of Indiana subject to our gross income sales tax which has been set at one-fourth of one per cent?

We had understood that interstate sales would have to be reported but the tax not paid on them until it was decided whether or not the law was constitutional in that respect.—Sylver & Sylver, Plymouth, Ind.

Ans.: In Indiana under the gross income tax act of 1933, effective May 1, every person must pay a tax on his gross receipts, except on gross receipts from shipments outside the state.

Therefore "wholesale wheat shipments to concerns located outside of the state of Indiana" are not subject to tax. Congress alone has power to regulate interstate commerce.

This exemption is due to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting export taxes.

The rate of taxation is one-fourth of one per cent on wholesaling and jobbing; and one per cent on retailing.

A track buyer buying grain on track or to arrive, a commission man or a warehouseman are taxed on gross earnings at one per cent.

Effect of Processing Tax

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the effect of the processing tax on our business and on our accounting methods?

We do a general business in grain, flour, feed and grinding, both retail and wholesale. We job flour and feeds, of various brands. Also, we manufacture such items as animal and poultry feeds, graham flour, whole wheat flour, and pancake flour. The items we manufacture, as well as those that we job, are sold at both retail and wholesale. Probably about 85 to 90 per cent of the wheat that we receive is used in poultry feed manufactured by us.

Just where do we stand on this processing tax? Do we have to pay it on wheat that is used in poultry feeds?—M. W. Brown, Roper & Brown, Hobart, Ind.

Ans.: The processing tax is not paid on wheat used in poultry feeds, or any other feeds. The tax applies on graham flour, whole wheat flour and pancake flour.

Each wheat processor must report monthly stating the total quantity of wheat received and the quantity ground for feed.

On pancake flour that was in stock when the law went into effect the tax is 49.3 cents per hundred pounds if the flour contains more than 50% of wheat flour. If wheat is ingredient of chief value the tax is 70.4c per 100 lbs. On new grindings the tax is 30 cents per bushel of wheat used.

The mill must retain copies of all reports and affidavits for four years, available for inspection by the internal Revenue Department.

The principal effect is to require the miller to keep an accurate record of the amount of clean wheat used in food products.

The tax must be paid within 30 days after grinding.

Processing Tax on Retail Flour

Grain & Feed Journals: We manufacture flour in our 25-bbl. mill and sell it at both retail and wholesale. Likewise we do a toll business. Local wheat is used.

What effect has the processing tax on our business, and how is it to be applied? Are we allowed 30 days free from tax on our retail business? How is our toll business affected?—C. S. Levendoski, Pinola Co-operative Co., LaPorte, Ind.

Ans.: If the wheat ground on toll is for the account of the wheat grower, as is usually the case, or if the wheat is exchanged for flour, the miller pays no tax; but takes a credit for the amount of the tax on the monthly statement to the Treasury Department. This credit must be supported by an affidavit sworn to before a notary public by the producer stating how much wheat was delivered, how much of each product was returned by the miller to the farmer and that all was for the use of producer's family or his employees.

Blank forms are supplied by the Internal Revenue Department.

The effect of the processing tax on your business will be due to added expense and added clerical labor. Your toll business should increase, as it is exempt from the tax, farmers finding it convenient going to the mill for flour rather than to the grocer.

The 30 days' exemption is of little consequence as it expires 30 days from July 9, and no miller can take advantage of it unless he has a separate stock room from which to sell and deliver at retail.

County Agent Overstepping Authority

Grain & Feed Journals: What can be done about a county agent that bends every effort to support the Farm Bureau?

Lapeer County never had a permanent county agent until two years ago. The man selected has devoted his every effort to working with the Farm Bureau and to advocating the use of Farm Bureau products.

It is our understanding that a county agent is supposed to advise with farmers, but to take a neutral view on the merchandise of local dealers. Can we force a change in his attitude?—Michigan Grain Dealer.

Ans.: In his proper sphere as a teacher the county agent can impart information and advice; but is forbidden to engage in commercial transactions. A few of the newly appointed agents do not understand this limitation and know so little about improvement in farm practices that they attempt to justify their existence by organizing buying and selling ass'ns to effect a pretended saving to the farmers.

Under the Smith-Lever Act, under which the county agent functions, the Sec'y of Agriculture, in 1922, stated that:

"As they are public teachers it is not a part of the official duties of extension agents to perform for individual farmers or for organizations the actual operations of production, marketing or the various activities necessary to the proper conduct of business or social organizations.

"They may not properly act as organizers of farmers Ass'ns, conduct membership campaigns, solicit membership, edit organization publications, manage co-operative business enterprises, engage in commercial activities, act as financial or business agents. They are expected, however, to make available to organizations such information as will be helpful to

them and contribute to the success of their work."

Merchants who find that the county agent is unfairly competing with them can put a stop to his outside activities by giving the facts to C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

First Elevator with Cups?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can someone tell me the name and location of the first grain elevator or flour mill in Chicago to be equipped with cups on a belt for elevating grain? It is my impression that the old Walker Mill on Dearborn and Market streets was the first to be so equipped, power being furnished by a horse in the cupola, but would like to hear further.—E. J. Feehery, E. J. Feehery & Co., Chicago.

Michigan Elevator Operators Meet

Approximately 700 delegates attended the 13th annual meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, held at the Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich., July 13. This gathering of exchange members included 300 ladies and 400 men.

The morning session was devoted to the reports of exchange officials. During the fiscal year ended June 30, the Exchange handled 4,669 carloads of grain and beans. This included 1,803 cars wheat, 179 oats, 448 corn, 198 rye, 179 barley, 9 buckwheat and 1,853 cars beans. In the Exchange membership are 70 elevators.

"Probably the best work we did this year for our members," said Manager L. E. Osmer in his annual report, "was the raising of \$350,000 cash during the Michigan moratorium of banks, which enabled our shippers to stay in business during those strenuous days."

All the old officers of the Exchange were re-elected. They are Carl Martin, Coldwater, pres.; Milton Burkholder, Marlette, vice-pres.; H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek, sec'y. The directors are the officers and W. E. Phillips, Decatur; E. W. Irwin, Saginaw; George McCalla, Ypsilanti; W. J. Hazelwood, Mt. Pleasant; Frank Gilmore, Parma; and Del Protzman, Elkton.

At noon a complimentary luncheon for all friends of the Michigan Elevator Exchange was served in the ball room of the hotel. Music was furnished by Wally Bennett's orchestra thru the dining hour.

Rev. N. A. McCune, Peoples Church, East Lansing, pronounced the invocation.

Howard Rather, Michigan State College, acted as toastmaster, cleverly introducing each speaker.

Ed. Nettles of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, gave a humorous monologue, commenting in the course of his remarks that the "government has applied a processing tax, that it may take 30 cents a bu. from the processor of wheat, in order to give 30 cents a bu. extra to the farmer for wheat that he does not raise.

"You can have Washington bureaucrats legislate all you want and it has little effect upon the price, but when that old sun comes out and shines down in a hot drouth that shrivels the wheat and stunts the corn and barley, the price blossoms out like a new rose. Nothing beats natural law."

William Otto, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates to the city.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was Captain Irving O'Hay, formerly of the U. S. Army, who has gone thru seven wars, and has acquired a humor and philosophy that everyone enjoys. "Don't take yourself too seriously," was his motto.

A prize package of products of the Postum Co. was a gift every delegate enjoyed taking home at the close of the meeting.

Gilbert N. Haugen, co-author of the McNary-Haugen bill, died July 18 at his home at Northwood, Ia. He was defeated a year ago for re-election as congressman.

Illinois Dealers Appoint Committee to Draft Code

Answering the call of Secretary W. E. Culbertson of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and Secretary Lawrence Farlow of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, 350 dealers, members of both associations, together with many non-members, gathered at the Jefferson Hotel in Peoria, Monday, July 24, to discuss and formulate a code under the Federal Industrial Control Act, to be presented as a recommendation of the Illinois dealers to a national meeting to be held in Chicago, July 27, when a national code governing the grain trade will be drawn up for submission to the trade and to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The meeting was called to order at noon by Lee W. Railsback, Weldon, who explained the purpose of the meeting, and asked for recommendations regarding hours of labor, rate of pay, buying margins, and unfair practices. He then introduced T. R. Cain, Jacksonville, pres. of the Farmers Ass'n, who presided.

SECY. W. E. CULBERTSON related his experiences in Washington and outlined what would be required in the code. The grain trade, he explained, would be divided into three classifications, country elevators, terminal elevators, and commission merchants and brokers, and divided into three or four geographic groups. The code of the industry, he stated, would be administered by Secy. Wallace thru the Agricultural Adjustment Administration rather than by the Industrial Control Board which will govern most industries.

CHAIRMAN CAIN called for suggestion on fair buying margins. Secy. Culbertson warned the dealers that the buying margin must be such that it will not be assailed by sellers, consumers, or labor, and continually cautioned the dealers to be definite and specific so as to allow no loop holes for wayward competitors.

HARRY HIESER, acting for Secy. Farlow, who was called to Washington, stated that the average cost of handling all grains in Illinois elevators last year was 1.96 cents per bushel plus .5 cents for interest on money invested. After some heated discussion a scale of margins to be recommended was voted as follows:

Wheat, 5c per bushel.

Shelled corn, 3c per bushel.

Ear corn, 4c per bushel.

Oats, 2½c per bushel.

Rye, 5c per bushel.

Barley, 5c per bushel.

Soy beans, 5c per bushel.

A discussion of Unfair Practices brought out long recitations of grievances on free storage, scooping and trucking, and it was decided to appoint a committee of eight composed of the presidents and secretaries of both associations and two other members from each association, appointed by the presidents, to draw up recommendations regarding unfair practices, and hours and wages for elevator help, and present them together with the scale of buying margins at the National Conference at Chicago. Lee W. Railsback, Weldon; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan; L. M. Walker, Gilman; Charles J. Potter, LaRose; T. R. Cain, Jacksonville; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield, and Lee Niellinger, Cerro Gordo, constitute the committee.

The following resolution presented by L. M. Walker, Gilman, was adopted:

Be it resolved by this group assembled consisting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, that we agree to co-operate in every way possible in forming a national code for the grain trade and pledge to support the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in carrying out any helpful regulations for the improvement of agricultural and associated industries.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Wallace Says Wheat Production Control Is Imperative

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in announcing that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would proceed with its plan to effect control of the output of American wheat in line with demand said in part:

"Farmers who have wheat to sell are gratified by the higher prices resulting from a short crop. With wheat prices at their highest level since 1929, it is inevitable that some growers would assume that the domestic wheat surplus problem has been solved.

"Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, after analysis of the current and probable future relationships between supply and demand for domestic wheat, conclude that production control is vital to the maintenance of the current wheat price level and to the welfare of wheat producers.

"The Government's wheat plan for production control, providing for cash compensation payments to producers who contract to reduce their acreage in 1934 and 1935, if required, will be carried out. These payments, approximating 30 cents a bushel, on the domestically food consumed percentage of the average crop of those who co-operate with the Government, will be paid, irrespective of price fluctuations on wheat during 1933-34."

Death of Frank L. Carey

Frank Leighton Carey died July 23 at his home in Minneapolis after a long illness, aged 66 years.

Mr. Carey was best known as a member of the firm of Hallet & Carey at Minneapolis, with which he had been associated for 25 years. During the war he was agent at that market for the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation.

After the war he was active in the reorganization of the Nye, Schneider, Fowler Co., of Nebraska, removing to Chicago to become president of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. He served two terms as president of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1924 and 1925.

He is survived by his widow, Mary, and a daughter, Elizabeth. One of his sisters is the wife of Julius H. Barnes, one time active in the grain export trade of Duluth.



Frank L. Carey, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased

Grain Dealer Receives Only 3c of Consumer's Dollar

By Professor JAS. E. BOYLE of Cornell University

An alarmist writer recently came out in the metropolitan press with some dramatic statements about the spread between the price of wheat on the farm and the cost of bread to consumer.

The facts show, first of all, that the consumer in paying for bread actually pays for two separate things—materials and services. And in the second place, he actually pays more for the services than for the materials.

Here are the significant facts; according to our Federal Trade commission, the consumer's dollar spent for bread is divided in this way:

To the farmer.....	13 cents
To the railroad, local elevator, and terminal market handlers.....	7 cents
[Of which 4 cents goes to the railroad and 3 cents to the handling costs at country elevators and terminal markets.]	
To the miller.....	5 cents
To the baker.....	60 cents
To the grocer.....	15 cents

To understand more fully what these various charges are for, it is necessary to know, first, what is in a loaf of bread; and second, what are the services which absorb so large a share of the consumer's dollar. Bakers differ among themselves, but the average baker uses these ingredients in 100 pounds of dough:

Flour	60.0 lbs.
Salt	1.1 lbs.
Sugar	1.0 lbs.
Shortening	1.1 lbs.
Milk or milk powder.....	0.9 lbs.
Malt	0.6 lbs.
Yeast	0.8 lbs.
Yeast food.....	0.1 lbs.
Water	34.4 lbs.

Total 100.0 lbs.

So that, after all, flour is but one of many ingredients of bread. The Department of Commerce has reported how the costs for materials and services in a loaf of bread are made up, the larger item being for services. They are made up thus:

Materials	41.2 per cent
[Flour 26.7 per cent; other ingredients 14.5 per cent.]	
Services	58.8 per cent
[Manufacturing 25.4 per cent; sale, distribution and administration 33.4 per cent.]	

TOTAL 100.0 per cent

So the mystery of the spread begins to disappear. A little more light on the cost of services, and all the darkness is gone: In an investigation by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture the consumer's demand for strictly fresh bread each day is stressed. This causes a large portion of bread daily to be sacrificed as "stale bread," but this loss must be added to the cost of fresh bread. This report cites the consumer's demand for the wrapped loaf, and this waxed paper cover adds from a quarter to a half cent per loaf. Again, the Minnesota report speaks of the high cost of delivery. This item figures somewhere between one and two cents a loaf, or approximately ten per cent of the consumer's bread dollar.

The Canadian government has also made an investigation of bread costs, and has analyzed the consumer's bread dollar, from flour to bread, and here again over half the cost is for services, as follows:

Materials	49.2 per cent
[Flour 38.4 per cent, other ingredients 10.8 per cent.]	
Services	50.8 per cent
[Baking costs 16.6 per cent; delivery and sale 23.3 per cent; administration 10.9 per cent.]	

TOTAL 100.0 per cent

Costs of handling wheat on the terminal markets are negligible so far as the price of either wheat or bread is concerned. Transportation of wheat is a substantial cost. But the really significant costs are for those services enjoyed by the consumer in connection with the baking, packaging and delivery of the fresh loaf of bread.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Doubts Results Until Elevators Are Licensed

Grain & Feed Journals: We had planned for a conference in Wichita on the 17th, but the conference was called off.

Until the agricultural department gives assurance that the licensing system as proposed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be put into effect, I doubt whether the trade can agree upon any plan that will be of value to the grain trade. The secretaries of the different ass'ns are willing to do anything to bring about the desired results.—E. J. Smiley, Sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka.

Urging Grain Dealers to Prepare Codes

Grain & Feed Journals: We have not as yet issued any regulations for the operation of either country or terminal elevators, but rather we are urging upon the Grain Trade that they start to prepare codes of fair practices for all branches of the industry, which will be submitted in due time at formal hearings of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for consideration.

It is not our intention at this time to request licensing of all grain dealers and warehousemen handling grain, but are rather hopeful that if these suggested codes are approved that that particular requirement will not be necessary for the time being at least. This is about all the information we can give on this subject at the moment.—Frank A. Theis, Chief of Wheat Processing and Marketing, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Texas Dealers Will Draft Code

Grain & Feed Journals: Complying with request of the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Recovery Act, the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n is sponsoring hearings of the different classes of interested parties to formulate and prepare a Code of Ethics and Fair Competition to present to the Administration, and since some features are important to certain classes of those interested, and unimportant to others, it is deemed advisable to hold separate meetings.

Each group will prepare a code, and then a state-wide convention of all groups or classes will be held, and these several codes will be merged into one.

This meeting is open to all who are interested, and we urge that all attend and help formulate this code, or else the Administrator will form a code for us.

Meetings will be held in the Worth Hotel, Ft. Worth, and as there are many who would be classed under more than one classification, the following program will be observed:

July 26th—9:00 a. m., Terminal Grain Elevator Operators; 2:00 p. m., Commission Merchants and Brokers.

July 27th—Mixed Feed Manufacturers and Feed Dealers.

July 28th—Country Elevator Operators, Country Grain Shippers, Farmers Co-Operative Ass'ns, Farmers Union Ass'ns, and Seed Dealers.

July 29th—Flour Millers.

All who attend, regardless of whether they are members or not, will have a voice and vote

in all proceedings, as those hearings will cover wage scales, maximum hours, handling charges, margin of profits and other essentials.—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth.

Have Committees Working on Code for Grain Trade

Grain & Feed Journals Cons.: We have held a number of local meetings and committees have been named in each section to draw up a Code of Ethics. President Brundige will shortly appoint a state committee to be composed of one member from each group and a meeting will be held at some central point to agree on a final code.

I am advised by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n that as soon as the several states are ready to present their code, a meeting will be held, likely in Chicago, to draft final plans for presentation to the Administration for its endorsement.—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, W. W. Cummings, Sec'y.

Public Speculation

Grain & Feed Journals: For more than three years the paternal Hoover administration pumped money into markets thru a group of political racketeers constituting the farm board.

It was the announced determination to lift wheat prices, altho when this bizarre experiment was launched prices were considerably higher than those existing today. Instead of prices moving upward they slumped lower and lower until finally, around the 40-cent level, wheat was selling at half the cost of production.

Grain trade leaders repeatedly pointed to the destructive price levels due to farm board outrages and urged an end of market control by that group so price improvement might be effected. Bearing out contentions of the grain trade, prices began moving upward immediately after the new administration curbed the manipulative practices of the out-going board. Constructive steps by exchange members drew attention to the low prevailing prices. It was pointed out production could not continue unless farmers were aided.

On top of these efforts which started prices upward came indications of inflation, and to cap the climax there developed the greatest wheat crop disaster in many years, both in the winter wheat belt and in the spring wheat belt, including the far-flung western provinces of Canada. Prices more than doubled, September wheat climbing from the low forties to \$1.20 a bushel.

As in case of all sensational price movements the public rushed into grain, just as it rushes into real estate and the stock market. And then, with the same reckless abandon, the public decided simultaneously to take profits, thus causing a sharp price break.

Meantime the farm problem, so far as the grain farmer is concerned, had in bumper measure been solved, for vast millions of dollars had been added to the value of grain on farms, and the price level had been enhanced to a very profitable stage from the standpoint of the grower.

Yet all conditions, all value of the established markets, all credit of exchanges for leading the constructive movement that virtually ended farm foreclosures and reopened hundreds of

rural banks is suddenly swept aside and wholly disregarded by political critics because of a ten cent decline, as the climax of a seventy-five cent rise. One southern senator threatened to campaign for the closing of the grain exchanges unless limits were placed on declines, sounding the same threat to the New York Stock Exchange. He said nothing about limits on convulsive price rises incident to heavy public trading. Yet the two are as inseparable as the night and the stars.—N. S. S.

Will Call Meeting to Discuss Margins and Wages

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Something definite will soon be under way whereby the various state grain dealers ass'ns and the representatives of the grain interests such as the Farm Bureau, the farmer owned and operated elevators and others, will come together and endeavor to work out plans to establish a Code of Trade Practices for the grain interests throughout the country.

Secretary Culbertson was in my office the past week enroute home from Washington after talking with the main officials in charge of the administration of the Industrial Recovery Act. He suggested that the National Ass'n call a meeting of the different ass'ns to get together in their own sections and work out their ideas as to margins, and wage scale minimums preparatory to sending representatives to a nation-wide meeting. We are expecting to call a state-wide meeting of all grain interests in Indiana in about two weeks.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis.

To Boost Corn and Hog Prices

At the conference of corn and hog producers from ten corn belt states at Des Moines, Ia., July 18, a com'ite of 25 was named to meet the packers at Chicago July 20.

Dr. A. G. Black, corn-hog administrator under the Act, presided.

Gerald B. Thorne, speaking for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, said there was poor prospect of stimulating foreign demand for pork in view of the fact that Germany and other nations had boosted tariff duties on lard and Great Britain is on a quota system of pork imports.

John D. Jones, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation, said Wisconsin farmers were opposed to artificial attempts to control farm production.

The Nebraska delegation, as well as those from Ohio, went on record as opposed to a processing tax on meat, favoring a trade agreement for the industry.

The com'ite held a closed session at Chicago July 20, and planned an open meeting for July 24.

The thing we need the most of all,
And what the country lacks,
Is not so much a tax on checks,
But more of a check on tax.

The first trade in May wheat for 1934 delivery at Chicago was made June 22 at 89 cents.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 17, 18. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Construction of Needed Grain Elevators Being Rushed

The discouraging influence of Governmental competition in the grain trade, combined with the general depression, so completely checked grain elevator repairs and improvements during the last four years that unusual activity is now reported in this line in order to place the plants in condition to handle new crops 'expeditiously'.

The legalizing of 3.2 beer and the approaching repeal of the 18th amendment is disclosing the pressing need in many markets not only of long past due repairs and improvements in grain handling facilities, but of much needed additional storage room. In fact three new grain storage annexes are under construction at Milwaukee and a number of large lake steamers have been chartered for grain storage at Chicago because grain storehouses have not been erected to supply the needs of the markets.

Most of the designers and builders specializing in grain elevators are busy planning new houses or figuring new contracts. Many other grain handling plants have not yet emerged from the drafting board state, but they are daily taking on more definite form. All are hoping to get their work started soon enough to take advantage of the low cost of labor, building materials and machinery. The rejuvenation of run down elevators and the modernization of obsolete plants promises to keep all builders busy for some time to come.

The following list of the proposed and contracted new elevators and storage annexes announced in recent numbers of the Journal should cheer even the most pessimistic and inspire confidence in all who hesitate to advance:

Town	Firm	Improvement
Atlanta, Ga.,	Atlanta Mfg. Co.,	new elevator.
No. Liberty, Ind.,	C. G. Wolf,	15,000 bu. elvtr.
Bagley, Ia.,	Chas. Gilso,	elvtr. and feed mill.
Winfield, Kan.,	Cons. Flour Mills,	100,000 bu. elvtr.
Corning, Mo.,	Farmers Grain Co.,	new elevator.
Helfield, N. D.,	Star Elevator,	100 bbl. mill.
Amarillo, Tex.,	Great West M. & E. Co.,	500,000 bu. elvtr.
Hudson, Ill.,	Roy E. Taylor,	new elevator.
Thawville, Ill.,	Geo. E. West Grain Co.,	25,000 bu. elvtr.
State Line, Ind.,	Current Grain Co.,	new elvtr.
Rushville, Ind.,	Clark & Kirklin,	8,000 bu. annex.
Kirkpatrick, Ind.,	Kirkpatrick Grain Co.,	15,000 bu. annex.
Gwynneville, Ind.,	Springer Elevator,	20,000 bu. annex.
Phoenix, Ariz.,	Ariz. Feed & Seed Ass'n,	feed mill.
Heyworth, Ill.,	Hasenwinkle-Scholar Gr. Co.,	80,000 bu. annex.
Radford, Ill.,	Radford Grain Co.,	30,000 bu. elvtr.
Persia, Ia.,	Bowles Grain Co.,	40,000 bu. elvtr.
Orange, Mich.,	John Schlosser,	16,000 bu. elvtr.
Lamberton, Minn.,	Eagle Roller Mill Co.,	auxiliary bldgs.
Wadena, Minn.,	Peterson-Beddie Co.,	elvtr. and feed mill.
Dawson, Minn.,	Eagle Roller Mill Co.,	30,000 bu. elvtr.
Toledo, O.,	East Side Iron Elvtr.,	1,000,000 bu. annex.
Goltry, Okla.,	Farmers Exchange,	10,000 bu. annex.
Tracy, Wash.,	Walla-Walla Gr. Growers,	86,000 bu. elvtr.
Vashon, Wash.,	England & Peterson Feed Co.,	feed mill.
Fernald, Ia.,	North Iowa Grain Co.,	30,000 bu. elvtr.
Alburnett, Ia.,	Farmers Elevator Co.,	new elvtr.
North Branch, Mich.,	North Branch Elevator,	22,000 bu. elvtr.
Cologne, Minn.,	Cologne Mill Co.,	feed mill.
Finch, Mont.,	Internat'l Elvtr. Co.,	30,000 bu. elvtr.
Bozeman, Mont.,	Bozeman Feed & Grain Co.,	25,000 bu. elvtr.
Norma, N. D.,	Norma Farmers Co.,	35,000 bu. elvtr.
Tower City, N. D.,	Tower City Grain Co.,	30,000 bu. elvtr.
Plymouth, O.,	Don W. Einsel,	new elvtr.
Yewed, Okla.,	J. H. McCready,	25,000 bu. elvtr.
Thomas, Okla.,	E. B. McNeill,	40,000 bu. elvtr.
Thomas, Okla.,	McNeill & Matthews,	35,000 bu. elvtr.
Frederick, Okla.,	Northwestern Elvtr. Co.,	new elevator.
Gravity, Ia.,	S. M. Neely,	feed mill.
Galva, Kan.,	A. L. Flook,	storage annex.
Warren, Minn.,	Pioneer Land & Loan Co.,	30,000 bu. elvtr.
Melvin, O.,	O. W. Linkhart,	12,000 bu. elvtr. and feed mill.
Pleasant Hill, O.,	Pleasant Hill Farmers Ex.,	5,000 bu. elvtr.
Eugene, Ore.,	Crabtree M. & Feed Store,	feed mill.
Wilsoncreek, Wash.,	Wilsoncreek Union Grain Co.,	new elevator.
Craigmont, Ida.,	Munn Warehouse Co.,	new elevator.
Portsmouth, Va.,	Allied Mills,	300,000 bu. elvtr. and soy bean plant.
Jefferson Jct., Wis.,	Ladish-Stoppenbach Co.,	elvtr. and malt house.
Vilas, Colo.,	Collingwood Grain Co.,	35,000 bu. elvtr.
Chicago, Ill.,	A. T. & S. F. Ry.,	workhouse.
Williamsburg, Ia.,	Harris & Son,	10,000 bu. annex.
Baker-Langdon, Wash.,	Walla-Walla Grain Growers,	100,000 bu. elvtr.
Amarillo, Tex.,	Henneman Grain & Seed Co.,	100,000 bu. elvtr.
Holland, Ia.,	H. Heronimus,	new elevator.
Wheaton, Minn.,	Monarch Elevator Co.,	storage annex.
St. Cloud, Minn.,	Farm Service Stores,	feed warehouse.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Cargill Elevator Co.,	workhouse.
Brule, Neb.,	C. E. Trump,	22,000 bu. elvtr.
Cheney, Wash.,	Martin Grain & Mfg. Co.,	100,000 bu. annex.
Glenham, S. D.,	Bagley Elvtr. Co.,	25,000 bu. elvtr.
Wausau, Wis.,	Wausau Flour & Feed Co.,	new elevator.
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Krause Milling Co.,	240,000 bu. annex.
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Schlitz Brewing Co.,	500,000 bu. annex.
Blytheville, Ark.,	Blytheville Cotton Oil Co.,	seed warehouse.
St. Joseph, Ill.,	E. R. Peters,	new elevator.
Springfield, Ill.,	Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.,	2,250,000 bu. annex.
Peoria, Ill.,	Walker, Gooderham & Worts,	1,000,000 bu. elvtr. and distillery.
Serena, Ill.,	Westbrook Grain Co.,	new elevator.
West Dana, Ind.,	Raven Elevator Co.,	new elevator.
Brazil, Ind.,	Brazil Flour & Feed Co.,	8,000 bu. elvtr.
Abilene, Kan.,	H. D. Bevans,	7,000 bu. elvtr.
Argyle, Mich.,	J. Rittman,	new elevator.
Higginsville, Mo.,	Higginsville M. & E. Co.,	150,000 bu. annex.
Buffalo, N. Y.,	Perot's Sons Malting Co.,	500,000 bu. annex.
Jamestown, N. D.,	Independent Elevator,	coal storage.
Marion, O.,	Ohio Farm Bureau,	new elevator.
Granville, O.,	H. E. Sutton,	elvtr. and warehouse.
Seattle, Wash.,	L. E. Edmonson,	storage annex.
Ralston, Wash.,	Milwaukee Grain Co.,	30,000 bu. elvtr.
Prescott, Wash.,	Lester Robinson,	40,000 bu. annex.
Grace, Ida.,	Sperry Flour Co.,	35,000 bu. elvtr.
Portsmouth, Va.,	I. F. Loucks, Inc.,	elvtr. and soy bean plant.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Fleischmann Malt Co.,	new elevator.
Forest Jct., Wis.,	Krueger Bros.,	warehouse.
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Kurth Malting Co.,	storage annex.
Alva, Okla.,	W. B. Johnston Grain Co.,	4500 bu. elvtr.
Odell, Ill.,	Valley Grain Co.,	new elevator.
Ohlman, Ill.,	Ohlman Grain Co.,	new elevator.

D. F. Piazzek Passes

Born at Valley Falls, Kan., in 1867, DeForest Piazzek passed away in a Kansas City hospital July 21 after a two weeks' illness.

From Valley Falls he operated elevators at 15 stations prior to 1893 when he removed to Kansas City and joined W. T. Kemper in organizing the Kemper Grain Co. After Mr. Kemper disposed of his interest to Mr. Piazzek and two associates the business was continued under the old name until Mr. Piazzek retired in 1922 to devote his time to the development of a farm near Stanley, Kan.

During the world war he gave up his business to become zone agent in the Southwest for the government's Food Administration Grain Corporation. After the war the Barnes-Piazzek Co. was formed at Kansas City, operating the Wabash Elevator. On the retirement of Mr. Piazzek the business was taken over by the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., of Omaha.

Mr. Piazzek was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1915, after having served as director, 2d vice pres., and 1st vice pres.

A labor code for flour mills is being worked up by a com'te of the Millers National Federation headed by O. D. Fisher of Seattle.

The wheat adjustment plan has nothing to do with the marketing of wheat. The farmer is entirely free to sell his wheat when, where and to whom he chooses.—M. L. Wilson, chief of wheat production section of Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

World production of wheat, outside Russia and China, will be well below production last year, but the carryover in the principal exporting countries is somewhat larger than it was a year ago, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its July 20 report on world wheat prospects.



D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Emmett, Mich., July 20.—Wheat is light in weight, and is yielding from 15 to 20 bus. to the acre.—Frank Keough, Emmett Elevator Co.

Sheridan, Ind., July 18.—Most wheat thru this section runs from 17 to 20 bus. to the acre. No oats threshed.—Jolietville Grain Co., Wayne Mills.

Atlanta, Ill., July 23.—Threshing season just started. Wheat making 5 to 20 bus. Oats light in weight, low yield.—Eminence Grain & Coal Co., R. E. Thompson, mgr.

Symerton, Ill., July 20.—No barley; no spring wheat; very little winter wheat. Corn is in very poor condition. Spring plowing is in very bad condition.—Symerton Grain Co.

Knox, Ind., June 30.—Rains during the past couple of days have helped the corn, but oats are badly hurt and will yield but little.—Guy M. Wells.

Marienthal, Kan., July 21.—Prospects for corn and sorghums in this locality are very poor. There will be a shortage of feed if we don't get rain soon.—O. J. Betlack.

Goodells, Mich., July 20.—A yield of 20 bus. to the acre of new wheat is looked upon as good. The average probably will not exceed 14.—M. Lashbrook, Emmett Elevator Co.

Vassar, Mich., July 21.—Two weeks of cool weather in June made our white wheat. It is testing 60 lbs. to the bu., and yielding from 20 to 30 bus. to the acre.—Geo. Hart, Hart Bros.

Reese, Mich., July 21.—Average yields of white wheat are running from 20 to 25 bus. per acre. Most of it is of good quality, tho a little is slightly smutty.—Reese Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Richville, Mich., July 21.—This territory raises white and mixed wheat. The new crop is dry and testing from 58 to 61 lbs. to the bu. Yields vary from 25 to 40 bus. per acre.—Richard Hoerlein.

North Branch, Mich., July 21.—White wheat in this territory is in fine condition and testing 60 lbs. to the bu., tho white wheat ordinarily runs only about 58 lbs. to the bu.—Ralph Webster Elvtr.

Golden Gate, Ill., July 21.—Wheat acreage in this section was the smallest in years, 50% of normal. Yield was from 4 to 15 bu. per acre. Test from 52 to 62 pounds per bu.—French & Smith.

Ainsworth, Ind., July 10.—Chinch bugs have eaten up the barley and have started in on the corn. Our oats were so badly damaged by hail that the bugs could harm them no more.—H. C. Shearer, Shearer & Emery.

Howell, Mich., July 15.—The largest yield of wheat that has been threshed of which I have heard in this community, is 17 bus. to the acre. It is testing around 58 lbs.—E. T. Carr, Howell Elvtr. Co.

Westville, Ind., July 10.—Some of our farmers have been favored with better weather conditions than those at surrounding points, and have fine looking fields of corn. Oats are in bad shape, and the wheat crop is light.—Fred Schwinkendorf, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Lewiston, Ida., July 11.—Extensive damage to wheat fields in the Camas prairie from a storm carrying dust and hail. It covered a nine-mile area, with the loss of wheat estimated at 10 to 20%. High temperatures of 96 degrees prevailed in central Idaho.—F. K. H.

Shirley, Ind., July 21.—The acreage of wheat in this locality was very light this year but quality was very fine; test 60 to 61 lbs. Corn is burning up for lack of rain. A very big oat crop and filled fine with the promise of a good yield.—Chas I. Gray, Gray Grain & Fuel Co.

Walkerton, Ind., July 11.—Our corn is in fine shape, well advanced with the season, and probably 90% of normal. Wheat being harvested is running all the way from 15 to 45 bus. to the acre, and testing from 58 down to 54 lbs. to the bu.—B. I. Holser, B. I. Holser & Co.

Crescent City, Ill., July 20.—Crop conditions are the poorest here in twenty-two years of grain buying experience. Oats yielding from 2 to 18 bus. per acre with the average around 11 bus. Poor stand of corn and suffering badly from lack of moisture.—Harlan & Sterrenburg.

South Wanatah (Wanatah p. o.), Ind., June 30.—Our wheat and rye crops are pretty well filled and will give fair yields. Recent rains have helped the corn, but came too late to help the oats. Oats will not yield much more than 10 bus. to the acre.—Ed Baske, Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.

Lansing, Mich., July 22.—As a result of the extreme heat during June, many head of winter wheat are short and poorly filled and some grain is shrunk. The July 1 estimate of 12,720,000 bus. for the state represents a decline of 1,590,000 bus., or 11% from the indicated production of June 1.—U. S. and Mich. Depts. of Ag.

Goldendale, Wash., July 11.—Harvesting of wheat will be about three weeks late in this section due to the unusually long spell of cool weather. In the Sundale district of Klickitat County, wheat is ripening speedily and harvesting will start in another week with a yield of about 60% of normal crop.—F. K. H.

New Albany, Ind., July 18.—Corn is less than half a crop; wheat spotted and light weight, not 50% of a crop; pastures dried up; best river bottom land all late, and speculation as to yields; nearly all alfalfa lost in bottom lands on account of floods.—National Ice & Products Co., Trautman, pres.

Georgetown, Ill. July 19.—Wheat here averages about 16 bus. to the acre, occasionally 25 bus. to acre. Oats will run about 15 bus., but one load we received to date tested 34 lbs. to bu., which is surprisingly good considering dry weather. Corn growing in this locality is far behind; if dry weather continues there won't be any.—Don C. Lewis, Jackson Grain Co.

Morton, Ill., July 19.—Average yields of wheat 21 to 40 bus. Oats now in shock, look like about 25 to 35 bus. Corn looking good; will need rain soon, but not suffering in this vicinity. Alfalfa hay crop very best quality. Soya beans somewhat uneven on account of drouth, but are coming on nicely since our last rain of July 14.—Edward Hirstein.

Scotts, Mich., July 19.—Good yield of new soft winter wheat of very nice quality, testing from 59 to 61 lbs., present price \$1.05 per bu. to the grower. Price was 30c per bu. a year ago today. Good rye yield, oats fair, corn coming good and a well secured crop of timothy mixed and first cutting alfalfa hay.—Scotts Grain Elvtr.

Lansing, Mich., July 13.—Our bean acreage in this state was reduced about 25% on account of the unfavorable planting weather. Corn is in remarkably good shape considering the hot spell, but is uneven, some fields showing a normal stand, others poorly developed. The oats crop is very poor. Barley, too, is short.—L. M. Swift, Ryon Grain Co.

Stillwell, Ind., July 11.—Early planted wheat that got off to a good start is testing 57 to 58 lbs. to the bu. as it comes from the threshers. Late planted fields, that hot weather caught in the milk stage, is sadly shriveled, much of it so poor that it is not being offered for sale, farmers preferring to use it for chicken feed.—A. W. Taylor, J. H. Taylor & Son.

Garrett, Ill., July 11.—This immediate vicinity has been without rain of consequence for six weeks, and corn is very spotted; oats will make one-third of a crop; wheat, two-thirds. Many thousands of acres will not be planted to anything. Poorest show for soy beans we have ever witnessed, will be about one-quarter of a crop.—Horton Bros. & Harder, by J. K. Horton.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—Reduced acreage, low yields and consequent small production is the Kansas crop outlook. Winter wheat production is estimated at 56,696,000 bus. Corn production is indicated as 112,635,000 bus., and is below average. Production of spring sown small grains is much below average. Hay crops will be small again this year.—F. K. Reed and J. C. Mohler, of U. S. and Kansas Depts. of Ag.

Winnipeg, Man., July 15.—Condition of wheat in the three western provinces of Canada is 65% of the average for a series of years, compared with 77 reported by the government July 1. Saskatchewan is rated at 62, against 87 a year ago; Alberta, 71, against 97; Manitoba, 72, against 93. Sharp deterioration has occurred recently due mainly to draught.—Searle Grain Co.

St. Francisville, Ill., July 20.—We have practically finished the wheat harvest in this locality. Wheat was good quality this year and yielded about 6 to 37 bus. per acre, an average of about 18 bus. per acre. We had about 60% of a normal crop, as the acreage in the lowlands was damaged by spring floods. Corn acreage will be about 80%, with about a 50% yield, due to an unusually late spring.—M. F. Fitzgerald, of St. Francisville Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Camp Grove, Ill., July 14.—The acreage of oats is about normal with us this year, and the early oats will be very light crop, while late oats, with the exception of a few good fields, are only slightly better. We look for the yield to be 15 to 30 bus. per acre. Most of the barley is poor, with chinch bugs working on most of it, to some extent, and some fields are badly infested. Corn is spotted, with the late planting very uneven, some of it just coming up in the past 10 days.—Davis Bros. & Potter, by Chas. P. Kennell, mgr.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 11.—Corn prospects this year for this state are the poorest of any year since 1918, when the yield was 7.5 bus. per acre. Extremely hot weather during June has practically ruined the corn crop in the western third of the state. Production of wheat is estimated at 28,848,000 bus., compared with 43,626,000 bus. harvested last year. Oats are extremely short in most sections of the state except in the north central area. Barley yield is estimated at 9.0 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Madison, Wis., July 25.—Barley production in Wisconsin this year is expected to be 12% less than in 1932, in spite of a 2% increase in the barley acreage this year as compared to last. Due to decidedly unfavorable growing conditions during June, the condition of barley dropped from 90 on June 1 to 72 on July 1. From this condition and an acreage of 783,000 the state's total production is now estimated at 20,358,000 bus., as compared to 23,040,000 bus. harvested in 1932. The barley acreage of this year, while it shows some increase over last year, is 4% less than the peak acreage of 816,000 in 1909.—Crop Reporting Service of Wis. and U. S. Depts. of Ag.

College Park, Md., July 13.—The barley crop will be the largest ever produced in the state, but yields per acre are disappointing in many sections and the average probably will be fairly low. In spite of a slightly reduced acreage the hay crop is expected to be a little larger than last year. The indicated production of wheat for 1933 is 6,320,000 bus.; of corn, 17,484,000; oats, 1,375,000; barley, 754,000, compared with wheat, 4,940,000 bus.; corn, 16,440,000; oats, 1,425,000, and barley, 609,000 in 1932.—Maryland Crop Reporting Service, Richard C. Ross, ag. stat.

Belleville, Ill., July 18.—Our wheat crop was much better than anticipated both as to quantity and quality. We had an average of 20 bus. per acre. Nearly all graded No. 1 and No. 2. Corn acreage was cut short on account of dry weather, and we are still in need of rain; while the corn would be helped a great deal by rain in the near future, we can't expect more than half a crop under best conditions. Oats are very short but quality good; yield ranged from 20 to 45 bus. per acre. We are receiving reports of chinch bugs in large numbers, which will no doubt hurt the corn.—Belleville Co-op. Grain Co., F. A. Walton, mgr.

Ottawa, Ont., July 11.—The condition of field crops June 30, 1933, compared with June 30, 1932, for the Province of Ontario, was as follows: Fall wheat 90 and 102, spring wheat 89 and 91, oats 87 and 91, barley 87 and 90, fall rye 90 and 97, dry beans 86 and 94, flax 90 and 91, buckwheat 89 and 92, and corn for husking 89 and 90. Spring grains are under average and are maturing too rapidly. Early sown fields got a good start and are much more promising than late sown acreage. Oats and barley are heading out short in the straw and rains are needed to insure satisfactory filling.—Ontario Dept. of Ag., S. H. H. Symons, stat.

Crown Point, Ind., July 11.—Our crops are very good—I mean "were very good" until the chinch bugs and hail struck us. The bugs have completely taken the barley crop and are working on the corn in some sections, and many of the fields are being sown to soy beans, buckwheat, sudan grass and Hungarian millet. Our trucks have been busy for the past 10 days trying to bring in the different kinds of seed to raise something for feed. We are about thru harvesting a good wheat crop; oats are short strawed, but fairly well filled. Acreage of hay is short, but the yield is better than expected.—E. K. Sowash, E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Inc.

Springfield, Ill., July 19.—Corn is growing rapidly and is mostly cultivated clean. Much of the earliest is laid by and some is tasseling. There were some further plantings during the week. Harvesting and threshing made excellent progress under favorable weather conditions. Winter wheat was being threshed into the northern division, and plowing of wheat fields had started in the south. The short harvest of oats is well along and some threshing has been done. Variable crops of rye and barley are being harvested and threshed. Soy beans are being planted, but are coming up unevenly because of dry weather. Chinch bug activity is the worst in years.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Cissna Park, Ill., July 14.—Very little oats will be sold from this year's crop. One farmer had 15 acres of oats that the chinch bugs completely ruined. On this particular field, which he has cut, there are 120 shocks of 9 bundles each, and it can easily be figured out that he will not thresh many oats from a field like that. Another farmer in this territory has 20 acres that he is not going to cut. So far as I know, every field around here is badly infested with chinch bugs. They are already in the corn fields and the next hatch will surely do severe damage to the growing crop unless something unforeseen happens. On top of the bug infestation the corn has received practically no moisture since it was planted. The corn and oats crops both this year will undoubtedly be the smallest that have ever been raised in this territory.—Davis Bros. & Potter, L. A. Mark-welder, mgr.

Chicago, Ill., July 18.—Telegraphic reports to Clement, Curtis & Co., from their Canadian correspondents giving the condition of spring wheat on July 15, indicate 64.5%, which compares with 80 in the last week of June, and the government estimate of 77 as of July 1. Yield per acre indicated by 100 per cent condition, or par, based upon relation of condition figures to final yields for ten years, works out 17.7 bushels on July 1 condition figures, and 19.1 on Aug. 1. A July 15 par therefore would be about 18.4 bus. and a condition of 64.5 forecast a yield of 11.9 bus. per acre. On the basis of our estimate of acreage planted; 25,000,000 acres, this would forecast 297,000,000 bushels. On the basis of the Northwestern grain dealers estimate of acreage, 24,056,000, it would forecast 286,000,000 bus. On July 15, the trend was declining in 54% of the area, improving in 12% and steady in 34% of the area.—Nat. C. Murray, Statistician.

Columbus, O., July 12.—The heavy May rains, followed by hot, dry weather, delayed corn planting from two to four weeks and on July 1 some fields were not up or were showing poor stands. Condition was 62% on July 1, the lowest on record and 16 points below average. Recent rains, however, are expected to show considerable improvement in the crop. Corn acreage is 3,330,000, or 3% smaller than last year, and the forecast of production 99,900,000 bus., or 15% less than an average crop. High temperatures in June hastened the ripening of winter wheat and harvest was probably 80% completed by July 1. Altho some damage may have resulted by premature ripening, probable yields indicate an average yield of 19.5 bus. per acre. Acreage at 1,781,000 is 13% above last year and estimated production 34,730,000 bus., or 11% above last year and 28% larger than the 1926-1930 average.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 12.—Missouri wheat prospects declined during June. Lack of moisture increased the chinch bug damage and much of the wheat ripened prematurely, causing much shriveled grain. The corn stands are from fair to good in most sections of the state, altho plants are short yet with good color. Chinch bugs have gone into the corn fields. The crop is suffering from lack of moisture in many sections of the state. The spring wheat acreage for 1933 is 5,000 acres, compared with 6,000 acres last year. The July 1 condition was 81%, forecasting 14 bus. per acre. The July 1 condition of 60% for oats forecast an average yield of 14.5 bus. per acre. The chinch bugs reduced the average yield materially, heaviest damage being in the northern half, where much of the acreage was cut for hay. Barley acreage was reduced to 12,000 acres from the 19,000 acres harvested in 1932. Rye prospects declined during June, and the July condition of 65% indicates 8 bus. per acre.—T. F. McDonough and Jewell Mayes of U. S. and Mo. Depts. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., July 24.—On leaving Canada cooler weather had set in and light scattered showers covered many important sections, which, while halting deterioration for the time being, were but a promise of better treatment in the future which may not materialize; if not, the vast area now badly in need of rain, will, of course, show no recovery. A feature of the western Canada wheat crop around this date each year is that no accurate estimate of the northern sections can be made. With any reasonable assurance owing to its lateness, and as this portion is later than usual this season, a surprise may be in store for the future for either better or worse, with fears of frost damage any time in August uppermost. The tentative estimate of 275,000,000 bus. was based on N. W. Grain Dealers estimate of 24,000,000 acres.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 19.—Weather conditions were favorable for farm labor, and for threshing and haying, but it was too dry in many areas for best results in cultivation of corn. Threshing of winter wheat made excellent progress and the work is almost finished even in some northern localities. Results are generally fair to good, both as to yield and quality. Growth of corn varied considerably, being fair to very good in many northern and southern fields. In the dry sections, however, progress was very slow, with considerable firing and curling, especially in many east-central and west-central localities, where some stations report less than .25 inch rainfall during the past seven weeks. Oats are being cut in the north, and are generally short and a very poor crop, with considerable scarcely worth harvesting.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Palestine, Ill., July 22.—The wheat was a fine crop and just about all threshed now. In fact, if it does not rain over Sunday all will be threshed out by Tuesday night of next week. Quality was never better. Some wheat making better than 30 bus. and much of it tests as high as 62 and seldom any under 60 pounds. However, the average around this township will run close to 14 bus. and further out it will not be so good. Would put the county about 12 bus. Corn prospect very poor, and if no rains in the next week we won't have 25% of a crop. Oats complete failure this year. Too bad speculators got so cocky and ran the price up so fast. It has caught about 60% of our wheat in the farmers' hands unsold, they not being satisfied with \$1 to \$1.10. Fine tho for us. As we did not have money to fill our storage of 30,000 bus. and couldn't borrow. Some advantage for us, but the first good luck the writer has had in fifteen years.—Miesenhelder Bros., Ray Miesenhelder.

Minneapolis, July 19.—There has been no important change in the Northwest crop situation during the past week. Further deterioration from drouth, heat, and grasshoppers in some districts has been offset by the beneficial effects of showers and moderate temperatures in others. Several important northern districts report ideal weather for the filling of small grains, which have recently headed out, and in some sections fairly good crops seem assured at this time. However, in a large portion of the Northwest, the severe damage which occurred in June is almost irreparable, and little, if any, benefit to small grains can be derived from ideal weather conditions until harvest. An extremely spotted situation exists at this time. Individual stations report widely, varying con-

ditions in adjoining fields, and it is impossible to picture the entire territory from even a reasonably comprehensive viewpoint.—The Vandusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Decatur, Ill., July 22.—Another dry week with only forecasts for showers and cooler, which never materialize. Wheat harvest now well along and a few more days will wind up threshing. Quality excellent, dry and almost all testing 58 to 61 lbs. The average yield for the state estimated at 16 bus. Many farmers took advantage of \$1.00 wheat, while others stored their crop, expecting to realize a higher price. The oats that are being harvested show such a range in test, weight and yield that no accurate estimate can be made, other than about half a crop or less. Many fields are being cut for hay. Practically no rain since June 1, with the exception of some scattered local showers, and Central Illinois is now facing a corn crop failure. Conditions have really become serious in this locality. Thousands of acres planted late are so small and uneven they could not make corn now even with rains. Of course, moisture would help the plant to grow so that same could be cut for feed. There are some fields of early corn that are well advanced, tasseling, deep color, which are quite a contrast to the late variety. Good general rains are needed to relieve the drought, as well as to help to check damage by chinch bugs. The hay crop was good. "Wet May makes plenty of hay." Clover hay especially heavy, some fields looked as though they could hardly lift the rakes fast enough to make windrows. First cutting of alfalfa heavy, second not so good; however there is a possibility of getting two more cuttings. Pastures are brown and burned. Soy beans marking time. All vegetation needing rain. If it does not rain soon many localities in this area, representing some of Illinois' best black corn land, will not produce even enough feed for their livestock and will be in need of direct relief for the coming winter.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Soybean Acreage

The acreage in soybeans in the principal states is reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as 771,000 in Illinois, 453,000 in Indiana, 384,000 in Missouri, 194,000 in Iowa, 189,000 in North Carolina, 117,000 in Tennessee, 107,000 in Ohio, 93,000 in Kentucky, 82,000 in Virginia and 63,000 in Wisconsin, the total acreage being 2,945,000 against 2,880,000 acres in 1932.

And some farmers continue to plant.

The Flaxseed Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., July 22.—In regard to the prospects for our domestic crop, while cooler weather and rains were reported from certain sections in the Northwest, these favorable conditions were offset by two or three days of severely hot weather. We should say that flax prospects were about the same as they were a week ago. Reports from the Red River Valley estimate the yield of flax at 7 bus. per acre and 6 bus. per acre in the north; grasshoppers are still a serious menace, especially in North Dakota and Montana.

The crop conditions in Canada are not so favorable as in this country. The next ten days will be the critical time for the flax crop while the boll is filling. If rains are not received in Saskatchewan during the next two weeks, the Canadian flax crop will be a failure. Grasshoppers are also very bad in Canada. The average Canadian production of flax for the past ten years has been 4,864,000 bus. The last two years, however, the crop has been less than 2,500,000 bus. Receipts at Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg from last crop to date 9,315 cars against 9,165 cars for same markets same period of preceding crop year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

From Abroad

Holland has empowered the minister of agriculture to forbid or reduce production. A general farm crisis fund will be created from which to extend aid to agriculture.

Argentina's minister of agriculture has submitted a bill to the Congress for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the purchase of locust barriers to be resold at cost price to individual farmers. The government now has 130,000,000 feet of barrier to carry out its scheme of collective protection. The early appearance of locusts this year threatened an invasion like that of 1932, which was the worst in 30 years.

Bean Crop Report

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the acreage, condition and indicated production of dry edible beans as follows, in bags of 100 lbs.:

State	Acreage July 1		Production	
	1933	1932	1932	1933
	(1,000 acres)	(%)	(1,000 bags)	
Me.	9	84	62	76
N. Y.	123	84	855	959
Mich.	465	76	4,254	2,790
Wis.	5	74	23	15
Minn.	9	74	25	43
Nebr.	15	78	101	79
Kan.	14	50	25	42
Mont.	36	78	259	356
Ida.	126	91	1,060	1,436
Wyo.	31	82	389	260
Colo.	298	67	408	805
N. Mex.	196	64	408	529
Ariz.	9	80	36	45
Calif.	275	80	2,484	2,695
U. S.	1,615	78.2	10,164	10,154

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Winnipeg, Man.—A 200,000-bu. lot of Canadian wheat was sold recently to go to Chicago, paying the duty of 15c per bu.

New York, N. Y.—A cargo, the second recently, of rye has been purchased by a Chicago firm in Argentina for shipment to New York at 57c per bu., c.i.f.

Belleville, Ill., July 18.—About one-third of the wheat crop moved at threshing time. We received from 40 to 84 truck loads per day.—Belleville Co-op. Grain Co., F. A. Walton, mgr.

New Orleans, La.—June shipments of grain were: Wheat 11,733 bus., corn 281,490, oats 19,478, against wheat 357,826 bus., corn 602,689 and oats 50,264 in June, 1932.—New Orleans Board of Trade.

San Francisco, Cal.—June receipts of grain included: Wheat 5,410 tons, corn 1,080 and oats 665, against wheat 6,740 tons, corn 420 and oats 606 in June, 1932.—Chamber of Commerce, J. J. Sullivan, chief ins.

Baltimore, Md., July 22.—The receipts of new wheat from the tidewater counties of Maryland and Virginia so far this season in Baltimore amount to 340,000 bus., compared with 234,000 bus. arrived up to July 22, 1932.—R. C. N.

Indianapolis, Ind.—June receipts of grain were: Wheat 123,000 bus., corn 1,195,000 and oats 824,000, against wheat 160,000 bus., corn 492,000, and oats 472,000 in June, 1932. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 74,000 bus., corn 1,383,000 and oats 816,000, against wheat 231,000 bus., corn 628,500 and oats 358,000 in June, 1932.—Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Cincinnati, O.—June receipts of grain included: Wheat 248,000 bus., shelled corn 183,000 and oats 100,000, against wheat 155,200 bus., shelled corn 138,000 and oats 160,000 in June, 1932. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 305,600 bus., shelled corn 162,000 and oats 144,000, against wheat 433,600 bus., shelled corn 145,500 and oats 166,000 in June, 1932.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, John O'Hara, chief ins.

Ottawa, Ont., July 21.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending July 14 were as follows: Western country elevators, 76,279,951 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 6,262,873; int. pub. and semi-pub. term., 2,001,926; Vancouver and New Westminster, 8,680,365; Victoria, 172; Prince Rupert elevators, 3,048; Churchill, 2,430,283; Fort William and Port Arthur, 60,154,977; in-transit lakes, 3,685,175; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 20,610,926; eastern elevs.—sbd. ports, 13,742,500; U. S. lake ports, 5,627,593; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 1,127,448; totals, 200,607,237 bus.; same week

previous year, 134,356,040 bus. The total of oats was 11,222,180 bus., of barley 7,433,219, of flaxseed 1,094,984 and of rye 5,672,115, compared with oats 5,463,893 bus., barley 3,762,966, flaxseed 1,191,605 and rye 6,247,554 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Acreage Reduction Contracts

M. L. Wilson, wheat administrator, states that the signing of contracts by wheat growers to reduce their acreage for the next two years will begin about Aug. 10. He believes that 80 to 95 per cent of the acreage in the large producing territory would be signed up.

The A. A. A. announced recently that the cotton processing tax of 4.2c per pound would take effect Aug. 1, and is expected to raise \$120,000,000 to be paid farmers who accept the acreage reduction program.

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June compared with June, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	.....	875	.....	.....
Chicago	804,000	91,000	195,000	35,000
Cincinnati	.....	3,200	.....	.....
Duluth	924,282	101,667	670,885	139,000
Ft. William	750,317	465,479	646,880	1,403,958
Ft. Worth	30,000	7,500	42,000	4,500
Hutchinson	.....	12,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	24,000	30,400	28,800	12,800
Los Angeles	133,000	204,400	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,132,020	239,400	323,275	26,350
Minneapolis	2,259,920	539,650	149,920	242,670
Omaha	27,200	1,600	43,200	.....
Peoria	262,200	128,800	15,400	18,200
St. Joseph	5,250	.....	1,750	.....
St. Louis	9,600	9,600	35,200	3,200
S'n Fran'co	685,582	596,535	.....	.....
Seattle	14,400	14,400	.....	.....
Superior	292,273	96,451	140,609	139,000
Toledo	3,600	7,200	6,015	.....
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	.....

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June compared with June, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	1,810	496	.....	.....
Boston	1,600	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	178,000	16,000	57,000	11,000
Cincinnati	44,800	1,400	8,400	5,600
Duluth	1,174,039	153,723	2,744	32,340
Ft. William	373,753	469,156	37,950	2,204,702
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	43,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,500	6,000	6,000	7,500
Milwaukee	122,425	1,460	66,515	6,100
Minneapolis	1,069,200	197,350	201,430	141,030
New Orleans	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Omaha	114,800	74,000	236,000	48,000
Peoria	3,600	1,200	1,200	.....
St. Louis	30,000	.....	12,000	.....
Seattle	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Superior	526,821	111,277	64,504	.....
Toledo	7,200	6,000	.....	1,680

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23
Chicago	108 1/4	107 1/4	110 1/4	115 1/4	118 1/4	117 3/4	106 1/2	91	80 1/4	75 1/4	92	93 3/4
Winnipeg	90 3/4	90 3/4	93	95	95 1/4	96 3/4	89 1/4	81	80 1/4	75 1/4	78 1/4	82 3/4
Liverpool	86 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	87 1/4	91	87 1/4	85 1/2	81 3/4	82 1/4	82
Kansas City	102 3/4	101 3/4	104 3/4	110 3/4	113 3/4	112	101 3/4	84 1/2	.....	.....	86	88 1/4
Minneapolis	107 3/4	106 1/2	109 3/4	113 3/4	118 3/4	118 1/4	105 1/4	91 1/2	.....	.....	91 1/2	92 3/4
Duluth, durum	103 1/4	102 3/4	105	110	113 3/4	112 1/2	102 1/2	87	.....	.....	88	90 3/4
Milwaukee	108 3/4	107 3/4	110 3/4	115 3/4	119	117 1/2	107	92 1/2	.....	.....	92	.....
	Corn											
	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23
Chicago	68	66 3/4	68 3/4	69 1/4	71	69 5/8	65	53	.....	.....	53	53 3/8
Kansas City	64 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	65 5/8	66 3/4	65	59 1/2	44 3/4	.....	.....	46 1/8	49
Milwaukee	68	66 3/4	68 3/4	69 1/4	70 3/4	69 1/2	65	53	.....	.....	53	.....
	Oats											
	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23
Chicago	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 5/8	48 1/4	48 3/4	48 1/4	41 5/8	34 1/2	.....	.....	35 1/8	37 3/4
Winnipeg	43 1/2	42 1/4	43 1/2	44 3/4	46 1/4	47 3/4	42 1/4	40	36 3/8	35 1/4	36 1/4	39 1/2
Minneapolis	45 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	45 3/4	46 1/2	46	39	32 3/4	.....	.....	34	35 3/4
Milwaukee	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 5/8	48 1/4	48 3/4	48 3/8	42 1/4	35	.....	.....	35 1/4	.....
	Rye											
	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23
Chicago	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/2	103 3/4	105	92 3/4	67	.....	.....	67 1/4	69 1/2
Minneapolis	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 3/4	99 3/4	102 3/4	103	90	69	.....	.....	69	69 1/2
Winnipeg	83 3/4	84 1/4	85	86 1/2	85 1/4	86	80	66 3/8	57 1/2	53	55 1/2	58 1/2
Duluth	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	101	103 1/2	103 1/2	92	70	.....	.....	70	70 1/4
	Barley											
	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23
Minneapolis	60 1/4	60	59 3/4	63	72 3/4	80	59	50	.....	.....	53 5/8	54 1/2
Winnipeg	54 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/2	57 3/4	63 3/4	67 1/8	61 3/8	49 3/8	49 3/8	46 7/8	47 1/2	52 3/8
Milwaukee	65 1/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	67 1/2	78	85 3/8	81	75 3/8	.....	.....	71	.....
Chicago	65 1/4	64 3/4	65	67 1/2	78 1/4	85 3/8	80 7/8	75 3/8	.....	.....	70 3/8	65 3/8

*At par of exchange, \$1.00 and \$4.86; October delivery. †5c limit after July 18.

‡Minimum price fixed after July 22.

Weight Tolerance Increased on Coal

Effective Aug. 1, Western Trunk Line carriers have published amendments to their reweighing rules increasing the tolerance applicable on coal reweighed in transit. Under the present rule, when the difference between the reweigh net and the mine net is over 1% and over 500 pounds, freight charges are collected on basis of reweigh net with no charge for the reweighing service. When the difference is under 1%, mine weight is used and a reweighing charge of \$2.25 (\$2.70 on and east of Mississippi river) is assessed.

Under the new rule, the mine weight will not be set aside and the reweighing will not be free until the difference in origin and reweigh weights exceeds 1 1/2% of the origin net weight.

Carriers originally attempted to make this increased tolerance effective Jan. 1, 1932. On petition of the Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n and others interested, the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the increase pending investigation. In spite of testimony offered in support of the contention that the increased tolerance was unreasonable, the Commission vacated its suspension order and permitted the carriers to increase the tolerance.

The Fullerton Lumber Co. and The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., two of the parties in the original proceeding, have petitioned the Commission for a rehearing before the full Commission. This petition is now pending.

Well Equipped Elevator at Galloway, O.

Of cribbed construction with steel siding and anti-friction bearings the new elevator at Galloway, O., enjoys a low rate for fire insurance.

The 5 bins have a capacity of 15,000 bus. An unusual feature is the provision of two driveways each equipped with a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

The two stands of elevators each have individual ballbearing motor Sidney Head Drives and Sidney Distributors. The cupola is conveniently reached by a Sidney Manlift. Grain shipped is weighed on a Richardson Automatic Scale. The grain cleaner and the roller bearing Sidney Corn Sheller have individual motor drives.

The plant was built and equipped by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. for the Grove City Farmers Exchange.



Grove City Farmers Exchange Elevator at Galloway, O.

Bleaching Without Burning Sulphur

In the purification of oats and other grains it has been the practice to generate the sulphurous gas by burning sulphur in a small furnace on the premises.

In a new process for which letters patent No. 1,914,341 have been granted to Lawrence W. Larsen, liquid sulphur dioxide is employed as the bleaching agent.

The apparatus, as shown in the engraving herewith, comprises a spout, 7a, from the shipping bin of the grain elevator; a hopper, 40, over a corrugated dispersing cone, 41; a water-spray head, 42, supplied with a series of depending spray-nozzles, 43, which are arranged to spray water upon the diffused grain; a spray-head water supply line, 44, fitted with control valve, 45, and a pressure gage, 46.

Below the dispersing cone is arranged a spray-head, 47, which carries a series of sulphur dioxide spray-nozzles, 48, which are arranged horizontally to project a spray of liquid sulphur dioxide upon the grain as it is discharged from the cone, 41. The spray head, 47, is supplied with liquid sulphur dioxide by a tube, 49, which connects with the main supply tube and is fitted with control valve, 50, and pressure gage, 51.

The discharge slide of the hopper, 7, can be calibrated to regulate the rate of flow of grain.

In Fig. 7 a modified form of spraying apparatus is shown, for the top of a bin, a hopper, 55, being adjustably mounted in the floor plate, 54, there being provided a water spray-head, 56, with depending spray-nozzles, 56a, and instead of the dispersing cone there is provided a rotatable disk, 57, supported by a bearing, 58, in which is mounted a drive shaft, 59, carrying a bevel gear, 61, on a horizontal shaft, 62.

The preferred method of treatment is to spray the grain as it is discharged from the conveyor tripper into the storage bins with water and with liquid sulphur dioxide, the two spray-heads being held in assembled relation in a rectangular wood frame, the surplus fumes escaping thru a vent pipe having its downwardly projecting outer end open to the atmosphere.

When the flow of grain starts the water and liquid SO_2 valves are quickly adjusted to positions which give the desired pressure upon the spray-nozzles as indicated by the respective pressure gauges. The pressures at which the water and liquid SO_2 supply valves are set will

depend upon the rate of flow of the grain and upon the concentration of the liquid treating agent which it is desired to apply to the grain. Apparatus illustrated and described is capable of treating from 5,000 to 7,500 bushels of grain per hour. For the treatment of 7,500 bushels of oats per hour, with spray-nozzles of the character previously specified, the water should be sprayed at a pressure of approximately 17 pounds per square inch and the liquid SO_2 should be sprayed at a pressure of approximately 21 pounds per square inch. This will apply to the grain approximately 1% by weight of water and 0.12 of a pound of sulphur dioxide per bushel. These amounts of water and sulphur dioxide per bushel of grain are suitable for an ordinary or typical case of grain requiring bleaching. The amount of water used will vary with the degree of dryness of the grain to be treated and the amount of sulphur dioxide will vary with the condition of the grain in other respects so as to give a sulphurous acid of suitable concentration to do the work. The amount of water which should be sprayed upon the grain is stated by the inventor to fall within the range of 1% to 3% of the weight of the grain, and the amount of liquid sulphur dioxide employed to fall within the range of 0.05 pounds to 0.50 pounds per bushel of grain, altho in the great majority of cases the sulphur dioxide required will probably be within the range of 0.1 to 0.3 pounds per bushel of grain.

Obviously by making a series of tests the spray nozzles employed can easily be calibrated so that the weight of water and liquid SO_2 respectively delivered at different pressures may be known and any desired amount of water and liquid SO_2 applied per bushel of grain. As the sulphur dioxide, as well as the water, is metered in the liquid state the control of the treating agent as well as of the water is very accurate and dependable and any desired concentration of sulphurous acid may be applied to the grain.

As the grain delivered from the tripper spout is struck by the sprays of water and liquid SO_2 the individual grains or kernels are given a resulting coating of sulphurous acid and, thus coated, the grain falls into the bin. As the grain lies in quiescent state in the bin the bleaching action proceeds and is ordinarily complete within 24 hours.

The close control of the moisture which is supplied to the grain makes it possible to avoid adding moisture in excess of what may properly be added without the danger of causing overheating of the grain and consequently it is not necessary to subject the grain after treatment to any further handling to effect drying. Thus grain can be very rapidly treated as it is delivered into the storage bins with practically no more labor and handling than would be required in effecting the storage without the treatment.

"Whatever payments are made to wheat farmers on this year's crop under the wheat adjustment program will be made regardless of whether the crop is sold now or later. The wheat adjustment plan has nothing to do with the marketing of wheat. The farmer is entirely free to sell his wheat when, where, and to whom he chooses. Payments will be made to farmers participating in the plan regardless of when they market their crop."—M. L. Wilson, chief of wheat production A.A.A.

Washington, July 20.—Tentative estimates of the July 1 carry-over of wheat in four principal exporting countries, together with United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat total 35,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago. No comprehensive figures for continental European stocks are available, but indications are that the carry-over in the importing countries is larger than it was last year, while that of the exporting countries of the Danube Basin is smaller.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The Destructive Grain Weevil

With large stocks of grain on hand, some of it carried over to the following season, operators of elevators have had to be watchful of weevil damage on an extensive scale. The carry-over of wheat was reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture May 19 to be 360,000,000 bus., or three times the normal. With so much wheat on hand there is more opportunity for the depredations of the insect. Much of the wheat is still in the hands of farmers who do not recognize the necessity of watching it or know how to treat infested grain.

While grain dealers do not have the aversion to the *Calandra granaria* that they have for the *Cimex* or *Pediculus*, the weevil being recognized as not harmful to health, it nevertheless is not wanted on the premises of a grain storehouse, as it reduces the grade of grain and its market value.

The grain weevil is more common in the warmer Southern states than in the North. In 1921 after a warm winter Minnesota spring wheat was badly infested with weevil thruout the Southwestern part of the state.

For the few fortunate grain dealers who have not seen the weevil it is here described. The adult is a shiny reddish brown beetle about one-sixth of an inch in length, and with a long snout or proboscis, as shown enlarged in the engraving herewith. At *d* in the engraving, is the rice weevil.

Holes are made in the wheat kernels by the females into which to lay eggs. In the same kernels live the larvae hatched out as legless grubs. By the time the grubs have reached maturity the kernel of wheat is a mere shell.

The adult beetles continue to feed on other grains of wheat.

The insect can not reproduce in flour or soft milled products, requiring a hard substance for the nest.

A below zero temperature, continued for several days, will kill many of the insects. Heating to 120 degrees F. is effective. Fumigation is usually resorted to in grain handling plants, using carbon bisulfid, hydrocyanic acid gas, or chloropicrin.

Bisulfid of carbon is easy to use, but the policies of the mutual insurance companies contain a clause, "This policy shall be void if the assured does now, or hereafter keeps, uses or allows bisulfid of carbon in any of the buildings described in this policy."

For carbon bisulfid treatment first clean the bin thoroly, sweeping the sides and remove all refuse. Make the bin as air-tight as possible. Then pour bisulfid of carbon on top of the wheat in the bin and as it evaporates the heavy vapor will sink thru the grain and kill the insects. The gas is poisonous and the operator should avoid breathing it. All fire and naked lights must be kept away, as the gas is very explosive when mixed with air, so that after using, the elevator should be aired thoroly before entering. About 1½ lbs. per thousand

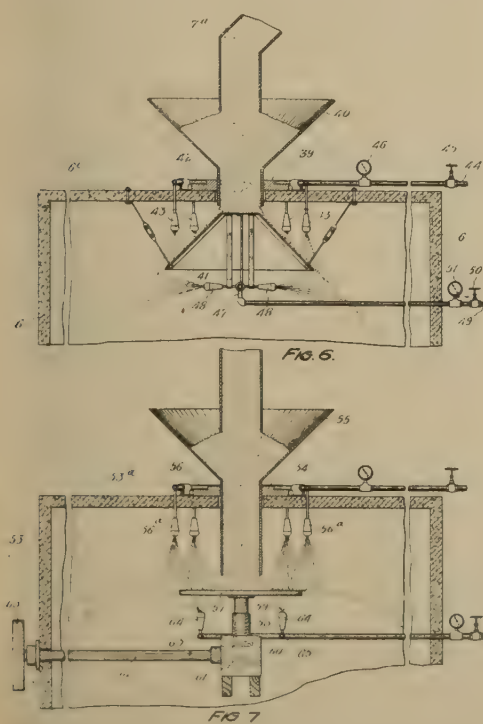
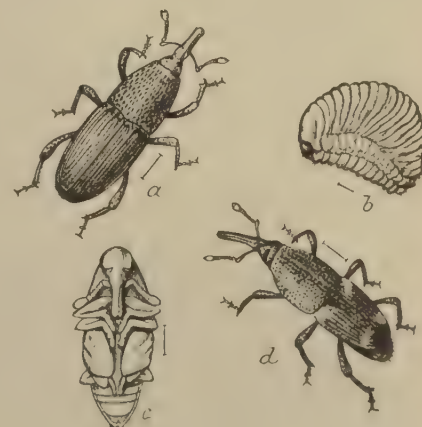


FIG. 7 Water and Sulphur Dioxide Sprays on Grain.



Granary Weevil: a, adult; b, larva; c, pupa; d, Rice Weevil.

cubic feet should be sufficient. The bisulfid is much more effective in hot weather than in winter. The use of a greater quantity in cold weather does not help much. The liquid or the vapor does not injure the grain in any way for germination or for human food.

Hydrocyanic acid gas is one of the most deadly poisons known to medical men. A person inhaling one breath would not live long enough to take a second breath. All precautions must be taken to keep away from the rooms or buildings in which the gas is employed.

The gas is generated by placing cyanide of potassium (KCN) in sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). The cyanogen (CN), which is poisonous, combines with the hydrogen (H) of the acid to form the gas HCN. The chemical reaction is the simplest and all preparations are directed to distribution of the gas and the safeguarding of the life of the operator.

The quantity required is $\frac{1}{4}$ gramme of cyanide per cubic foot of space to be fumigated. A 10x10x10-ft. room containing 1,000 cu. ft. will require 250 grammes. As there are 28.35 grammes to the ounce, divide this by 28.35 to reduce to ounces, giving $8\frac{4}{5}$ oz. For each ounce of cyanide allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as many ounces of acid, liquid measure. Allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of water for each ounce of acid.

The acid and water should be distributed in the different rooms in stoneware or china crocks, or wooden pails. The acid should be poured into the water, not the reverse, each crock to contain sufficient water and acid to act upon three pounds of cyanide, the crocks having a capacity of two or three gallons each. The cyanide is tied up in three-pound paper packages, and one package suspended over each crock by a string from the ceiling into which a screw eye has been screwed. All the strings from the screw eyes are gathered to one point near the door where the operator is to make his quick exit.

Starting on the top floor the operator lowers the cyanide into the crocks containing the acid and water, closes the door and goes to the next floor below and repeats in each floor below to the basement. Do not attempt to escape by ascending a stair in the room after the cyanide has been dropped into the liquid because it is too hazardous. Doors should be barred to keep strangers out.

After 24 hours the door and windows should be opened for half an hour or longer to allow the gas to escape and in tight rooms and basement much longer, before entering. Entry should be postponed until after all the characteristic peach pit odor has disappeared.

If potassium cyanide is unobtainable sodium cyanide will answer. The strongest acid should

be purchased; if of weaker strength more must be provided. The gas will kill all insects and vermin and all larvae.

Chloropicrin is less dangerous to human life and not inflammable, and is sold under the trade names Larvacide chloropicrin or Ansul chloropicrin.

Chloropicrin is a liquid, slightly yellow, much heavier than water. It is sprinkled about by a fine-holed garden sprinkler, volatilized from a pressure container into the room, or let drip slowly from a tank upon an evaporating medium. The vapor is most penetrating, passing easily thru cloth and paper sacks. Empty bins may require $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft. and 24 hours' time, filled bins nearly twice as much and 36 hours, sacked goods 2 lbs. and 24 hours.

Durum Damaged by Mexican Stem Rust

Durum wheat, supposed by spring wheat farmers to be rust-proof, rusted heavily last year in certain localities of Minnesota and the Dakotas, from spores that came from Mexico and possibly from certain barberry areas, carried in easy stages by the wind.

In the wheat belt, stem rust is stem rust, but the scientists have found more than 130 forms of this wheat disease. Only a few of these damage durum. The reason durum wheat has been considered free from rust is that the rust forms which attack it are rare in the durum-growing areas and are found chiefly in northern Mexico and in Indiana and Ohio and it requires exceptional weather conditions to bring the disease to the northern wheat producing regions. The weather in 1932 was exceptional.

This is how the rust was traced: A rust specialist early in the season went to northern Mexico and took samples of the wheat stem rusts there. (Other specialists then identified these strains of rust by infecting twelve selected varieties of wheat in greenhouses.) He found five forms which are really damaging. Two of these attack durum, two attack red spring wheats, and the fifth attacks both. Then as the season advanced, rust detectives followed the maturing crop north thru the States until they reached the Canadian boundary, making in all nearly 500 collections of rust specimens. In each State they found the five forms of rust, but with the durum-damaging forms in the majority. Finally, in the northern tier of States they found the durum fields heavily rusted, a rare occurrence, and an event which amazed farmers, who have depended on this crop for protection in rust years.

Modern Elevator Replaces Burned Structure

When fire destroyed the old elevator on the C. B. & Q. railroad at Woodlawn, Nebr., the Hall-Johnson Grain Co. decided not to rebuild. F. S. Davey Grain Co., operating an elevator and lumber yard at Malcolm, a few miles to the northwest on the same railroad, decided the farmers around Woodlawn wanted continued service. It leased the burned over site and erected a modern 15,000 bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator on the old foundation.

Plans were prepared by the Birchard Construction Co. so the new structure would fit the old foundation. The foundation was little damaged by the fire. Water being no problem the deep hoppers of the dump sinks and main bins extended much farther below the surface than usual, and added considerable to the storage capacity.

The elevator is 24x26 ft. on the ground, 32 ft. from the foundation to the top of the cribbing, and is surmounted by a 14 ft. cupola. It contains nine bins. Six of these are deep bins, with concrete hoppers that form a part of the foundation. Three overhead bins are above the workfloor. The deep bins have manholes near their bottoms. The two overhead bins nearest the driveway have spouting arranged to serve the vehicles of local trade.

The 12 ft. driveway is equipped with a pneumatic truck lift, and an 11x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. steel grate. Below the grate is a steel pan to accommodate the double dump sink. The pan has the customary flip-flop diverting valve at the bottom for directing grain into either division of the dump sink, but instead of ropes or chains for operating the valve, a system of shafting and sprocket wheels does this with simple shifting of a lever. The flip-flop is fastened solidly to the shaft at the bottom of the pan. A small sprocket wheel on this shaft is connected by chain to a larger sprocket wheel on a shaft just under the floor of the driveway. Attached to the far end of the latter shaft, at the side of the driveway, is a lever for operating the flip-flop.

At each end of the driveway, laid level with the floor, where it joins the cinder approach, is an iron pipe, about three inches in diameter. These pipes absorb the shocks and wear from the wheels of vehicles at this point and save the driveway floor.

Elevating is done by 11x6 in. Salem cups, on 12 in. centers in the one leg. The Diamond leg belt is driven by a 5 h.p. enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru an improved head drive. A Birchard distributor diverts grain thru the steel spouting to the bins, and to the loading spout. Grain is elevated at the rate of 1,200 bus. per hour. Loading out is done thru a 5 bu. automatic scale in the cupola. A Birchard boot and a manlift complete the equipment.

Attached to one side of the elevator is a 16x24 ft. warehouse, one story above a concrete walled basement. This is built out to follow the curve of the side track, and has track-side doors at car door level. The floor is of hardwood. A hoist operates between the main floor and the basement. The warehouse is used for storing feeds, the company's principal sideline at this point.

Adjoining one side of the driveway is the one-room office. A counter, with shelving and drawers to accommodate records, divides this into a customer's side and an office side. On the office side of the counter, in a little bay, is the beam of a 10 ton truck scale.

All wiring in the new house is encased by rigid conduits, and the iron-cladding of the roof and sides is bonded and grounded for lightning protection.

The National Bean Dealers Council at Denver July 20 agreed on a tentative business code to be submitted under the industry recovery act.



F. S. Davey Grain Co.'s Elevator at Woodlawn, Nebr.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Blytheville, Ark.—The Blytheville Cotton Oil Co. is erecting a 90x200-foot seed storage house at its plant here, to be of steel construction and which will more than double the seed storage capacity of the company's plant and enable the mill to extend its crushing season about three months. The present storage capacity at the mill is 6,500 tons, and the new building will increase this by 8,200 tons. Up-to-date facilities for handling the seed and keeping it in good condition will be installed.

CALIFORNIA

Santee, Cal.—The Santee Supply Co. has installed a new corn cutter and grader for making poultry feed.

Stockton, Cal.—City and port officials have petitioned the Federal Government to put a grain elevator for Stockton in the public works-employment bill.

Fontana, Cal.—The grain mill and warehouse at the Fontana Farms Co.'s hog ranch burned during the night of July 3; loss, about \$30,000; covered by insurance. All the machinery in the mill was destroyed, together with 500 tons of grain, including corn, barley and bran.

Chowchilla, Cal.—E. S. Cardwell, of Merced, has again taken over the Cardwell Warehouse here, which he operated for some time before it was leased to the Valley Feed & Fuel Co. seven years ago. Mr. Cardwell has been in the grain and feed business at Merced for several years.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Melady-Sellers & Co., grain, is opening a stock and bond department in the Grain Exchange Bldg.

Cadmore, Sask.—The Northern Grain Co.'s elevator, together with 30,000 bus. of grain, burned July 19. This town has no means of fighting fires.

Toronto, Ont.—The local office of the Norris Grain Co., Ltd., has been moved to the Brock Bldg., and Henry K. Hill, formerly of Hughson Bros. & Co., is manager. A general brokerage business in grains, stocks and bonds is carried on.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Grain Exchange is the new name of the Grain Exchange Division of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange, being a change in name only, as it will still be affiliated with the parent body as before. The formal title is "Vancouver Grain Exchange, Associated with the Vancouver Merchants Exchange."

Winnipeg, Man.—On account of poor health, Dr. F. J. Birchard, chief chemist to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, has retired after 20 years of service for the government in grain research work in this city. Mr. Birchard has made a special study of protein content of Canadian wheat, in recent years, and has published a map annually showing the protein content of wheat grown in the different districts of western Canada.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Board of Grain Commissioners has leased the government elevator here to McCabe Bros., of Winnipeg, for one year, with option of renewal at the end of the period. McCabe Bros. are also operating the Phoenix Elvtr., in Port William, giving them a total storage capacity at the head of the lakes of 4,250,000 bus.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Grain Exchange Division of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange recently instituted a series of weekly lectures on the grain trade and grain exporting, having the co-operation of speakers well versed in different phases of the business. Visits have been arranged to terminal elevators and grain inspection offices. The lectures are well attended.

Winnipeg, Man.—At the tariff session of the Board of Grain Commissioners, held July 11, in the board room of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the grain trade asked for the restoration of the old storage rate of 1/30th of 1 cent per bu. per day on wheat stored in elevators. Parliament recently reduced the rate to 1/45th of a cent. That action on the proposal be deferred was asked by pool representatives.

Montreal, Que.—The two automatic scales recently installed at the Montreal Harbor Board's No. 2 Elvtr. are the largest automatic grain scales made, each having a hopper capacity of 12,000 pounds of wheat per discharge and a speed of two weighings per minute, making the output of each scale 24,000 bus. an hour. The scales are equipped with the most up-to-date improvements, such as non-creep bearings, shock absorbers, feed control, automatic compensator, power-operated residue weigher and ticket printing counters. They are entirely automatic and arranged so that all kinds of grain can be weighed. The government elevator at Port Colborne, Ont., has 18 scales of the same make, which were installed a number of years ago.

COLORADO

Ordway, Colo.—Fred Littler, of Cheraw, is in charge of the mills of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., succeeding H. M. Greene, who has been transferred to Michigan.

Grover, Colo.—The local elevator of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. was closed about the middle of June for an indefinite time, and the stock of grain on hand was trucked to the company's elevator at Raymer.

Wray, Colo.—New information charging larceny as bailee and embezzlement of \$6,474.50 fire insurance benefits given Jennings & Roller, Inc., operators of a grain elevator here, were filed in district court against Joseph D. Grigsby, former president of J. D. Grigsby & Co., Inc., defunct bond brokerage firm.

Simla, Colo.—L. L. Hope, who has been manager of the Henneman Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator at this point since last fall, has been transferred by the company to Clayton, N. M., to manage the elevator there. Mr. Hope has been a resident of this district for 23 years and for seven years was manager of the Simla Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He has been very active in public and civic affairs of this town, and for the past year has been owner of the Simla Telephone Exchange.

ILLINOIS

Mahomet, Ill.—The Mahomet Grain Co. has had a new roof put on its elevator.

Oblong, Ill.—W. A. Newbold has just purchased another Sidney Grain Mch. Co. cleaner.

Nora, Ill.—Bob Morgan has not resumed business since his elevator here burned nearly two years ago.

Naples, Ill.—It is reported that the Turner-Hudnut Co., of Pekin, will discontinue business at this point.

Odell, Ill.—A new elevator is under construction here for the Valley Grain Co., replacing its recent fire loss.

Rock Island, Ill.—H. E. Cox & Co., of Chicago, opened a branch wire office here on July 5, in charge of Will Fowler.

Huntley, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Huntley Farmers Supply Co., Inc., is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed."

Atlanta, Ill.—The Eminence Grain & Coal Co. has installed a new Z type engine.—Eminence Grain & Coal Co., R. E. Thompson, mgr.

Oakwood, Ill.—George Arnold, of Fairmount, is the new proprietor of the Oakwood, Bronson and Muncie elevators, operated during the past year by Charles Hillman.

Oquawka, Ill.—A company is being formed here, of which Mr. Brown is the head, for taking over the local elevator, which will be put in readiness for handling the new crop.

Springfield, Ill.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp. has moved its local office to larger quarters in the same building, the Ridgely Farmers State Bank Bldg. W. H. DeBolt is local manager.

Quaker, Ill.—The Cleveland Grain Co. has leased Pat Breen's elevator [operated as Vermilion County Grain Corp.] on the Milwaukee Railroad, it is reported.—C. L. Reichard (Vermilion Grove, Ill.).

Springfield, Ill.—The new Illinois corporation law as revised has been published in pamphlet form by Edward J. Hughes, sec'y of state, with references to the numerous sections of the old law which have been changed.

Kisch (Virginia p. o.), Ill.—At noon on July 19 the elevator of Schultz-Baujan & Co. was destroyed by fire caused by a backfire of a gasoline engine. About 3,000 bus. of wheat was on hand. There will be some salvage.

Rutland, Ill.—Gaining entrance thru a basement window, thieves entered the office of the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. early in the morning of July 1. Contents of the office were thrown around the floor but nothing was taken.

St. Joseph, Ill.—E. R. Peters, whose elevator burned late in June, as reported in the Journals last number, will rebuild as soon as plans can be perfected. He will install a dump for receiving grain until the new elevator is completed.

Lodge (Monticello p. o.), Ill.—The elevator here recently operated under the name of the Lodge-Galesville Grain Co. is now doing business as the Timmons Elvtr. Co. T. J. Timmons having been manager of the elevator under different owners.

Effective August 1st, I will clear through Beach, Wickham & Co.

For Quick and Satisfactory Personal Service Consign All

JAMES B. DWAN
GRAINS AND SEEDS TO RYAN - CHICAGO - - 36 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
JAMES B. DWAN

Dudley, Ill.—A severe high wind damaged D. D. Baber's elevator on July 14, lifting the roof off and throwing it into a tree. The elevator contained no grain at the time.

Ohlman, Ill.—The Ohlman Grain Co. has let the contract for a new elevator here, replacing the one burned in April, to George Saathoff. Work on the new house will begin soon.

Griggsville, Ill.—The elevator formerly owned by the Griggsville Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n and sold to S. S. Bradshaw under foreclosure in May, reopened on July 3 and is being operated under the name of the Griggsville Elvtr. Co. Arthur Bradshaw is in charge.

Altamont, Ill.—I have leased what was the hay barn and warerooms of our elevator unit to a new corporation known as the Altamont Supply Co., which has converted them into a modern lumber yard and grain unit, handling a complete line of grain, feeds, flour, coal, lumber, builders supplies, etc.—A. H. Hicks, pres., Johnston-Hicks Mill Co.

Springfield, Ill.—It is reported that the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. plans the construction of additional storage to its plant here, having a capacity of 2,250,000 bus. Its present local storage is 1,300,000 bus. It will take about three months to build the addition. A later report states that the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. Co.

Peoria, Ill.—It is reported that Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., plan the erection of a large distillery here, having a capacity of 100,000 gallons of bourbon and rye whisky daily, and a 1,000,000-bu. elevator, construction to start by the first of the year. Former congressman William E. Hull will be associated with the new industry, it is said.

Peters Station (Edwardsville p. o.), Ill.—The Progressive Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator was sold at public auction, July 6, to John A. Fruit, subject to the approval of the court. The elevator company, which was a co-operative concern, became financially involved some time ago and recently the property had been in the hands of two of the officers and stockholders, who acted as trustees.

Princeton, Ill.—Elevator proprietors and managers of this and nearby counties to the number of 60, met here July 20 as guests of Beach, Wickham & Co., to form an organization for the mutual protection of elevator interests. A com'te was appointed to take up the matter of rates with the railroads, with a view to securing reductions in order to compete with the trucking business in grain.

McClure, Ill.—A building on the Illinois Central tracks has been remodeled in which Mr. Purcell is installing an alfalfa mill. A 60-h. p. tractor will be used to furnish the power, a separate building being constructed to house the motor. Mr. Purcell, owner and manager, expects to employ seven or eight men. He will also operate a grist mill which he recently purchased from Thomas Musselman.

Chebanse, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator, a landmark of this village for the past 60 years, is being razed. The elevator was first operated by Milk & Chase, after which it was taken over by William Lamb. R. F. Cummings purchased the business in 1891, after which J. E. McMahon was appointed manager, acting in that capacity until 1920, when the elevator was sold to the Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Serena, Ill.—The Westbrook Grain Co., of Millington, has leased a site from the Burlington Railroad, south of the Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, on which it will erect a new elevator this summer, to be put into operation before fall. A corn crib, having a capacity of several hundred bus. of ear corn, will be built at one end of the elevator, and a corn sheller will be set up between the crib and the elevator proper.

Springfield, Ill.: The Illinois commerce commission has notified 27 public utilities in the state that have been cited to show cause why their rates should not be reduced that they will have to pay the expenses of surveys and investigations made by the commission since July 10, and in the future, in connection with rate orders. That means that the politicians will work this graft continuously without benefit to any one except themselves and eventually they will try to extend their autocratic supervision to private enterprise.

Rockford, Ill.—E. M. Hodel and W. G. Boylan have opened a brokerage office in the Talcott Bldg., specializing in grain. The firm, which is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, has another office in Freeport. Mr. Boylan has spent 30 years in the brokerage business.

Springfield, Ill.—R. C. O. Matheny has been made a partner in Fernandes & Co., grain and investment company. Mr. Matheny, who is recovering from a severe illness in the winter and spring, will not become active until Sept. 1. He is spending the summer in northern Wisconsin.

Sheridan, Ill.—As long as I can remember magazines, I have seen the Grain Dealers Journal in the office of my father, the late V. L. Anderson. Upon his death, in February, 1932, the business fell to me. Because of the low value of property at that time, friends advised me to continue the business until business picked up. I did so and have had a successful 18 months. This past week I sold the business to the Carter Grain & Lbr. Co., of Wedron, Ill., who have elevators at Dayton, Wedron and Burgess Junction. They will take possession July 27. I understand they will do extensive repairing and remodeling at once. This business was purchased from Joseph L. Armstrong by my father in May, 1909, and was conducted by him until his death. He had been in the grain business continuously since 1886, which is a record seldom heard of. Father owned and managed elevators in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and South Dakota, and back to Illinois for the last 23 years of his life.—Mrs. Vera A. Hess.

CHICAGO NOTES

Ten minutes before trading in privileges was to be resumed July 24 the directors of the Board of Trade posted notice that there would be no trading until further notice in grain or cotton daily indemnities.

Effective Aug. 1 James P. Ryan will be associated with Beach, Wickham & Co., doing a joint account business in his own name as heretofore. This connection will enable him better to serve his many grain friends thru the network of Beach, Wickham & Co.'s private wire offices.

Contemplating trading in hides and wool, the Board of Trade has appointed a com'te to investigate and decide on the best methods of starting the new departments. The personnel of the com'te is: James A. Prindiville, R. I. Mansfield, Kenneth Templeton, William E. Webbe and Lewis R. Stern.

A reproduction of the world's first reaper, invented by Cyrus Hall McCormick, was placed in the display of grain and its handling on the ground floor of the Board of Trade Bldg., on July 17. Weighmaster Schmitz, who is in charge of the exhibit, stated that more than 50,000 persons have visited the display.

The Board of Trade, at a meeting of its directors on July 18, acting on the authority of one of its rules, announced that there shall be no trading in barley at prices more than 5 cents per bu. above or below the closing price of the preceding business day. This ruling became effective the day after it was made and will continue until further notice.

The largest single group of its kind in the history of the Board of Trade was admitted to membership on July 11, including the following: Francis I. du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Willis D. George, Howard H. Logan, Philip M. Brown and Carmen Lombardo, all of New York; Walter O. Caldwell, Jr., William E. Thorensen, James F. Atkins, William Siegel, Harold Rosenberg, Robert J. Fischer, Saul Meltzer and Edward P. Barry of Chicago; Ward Delaney, Shreveport, La.; McKinley Bissinger, San Francisco; C. P. Boyce, Baltimore, Md., and Charles H. Mee, Oklahoma City. B. W. Marx, Chicago, was approved for clearing house privileges. Others recently admitted to membership include Richard Ulmer, of New York; Broadus J. Clarke, Warren E. Carpenter, Ralph H. Brown, Willard C. White, Fred J. Case and Sherwood J. Jackson, all of Chicago; Olin E. Harris, of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, Neb., and Stuart R. Reed, New York. Memberships recently transferred are as follows: Jack C. Sturtevant, Estate of Dennis J. Kennedy, William Nash, Estate of Sylvan M. Barnett, Jesse D. Scheinman, John A. Wood, John R. Mauft, Estate of Arthur Leask, Phillip D. Henry, John S. Alcorn, David T. Fisher, Estate of Walter L. Rolosen, James L. Martin, Estate of Arthur J. Howe, John H. Ball, Leo A. La Roque, Donald E. Fraser and George S. Dole.

Marginal limits on wheat, corn, rye and barley were increased one cent in a notice sent out July 18 by the Board of Trade Clearing House.

Board of Trade memberships on July 13 were selling at \$14,500, an advance of \$2,000 in three days, and on July 14 the price climbed to \$16,000, the highest since Sept. 10, 1930. By July 22 the price declined to \$10,000.

Edward A. Crawford, of New York, has been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade for failure to meet his obligations. He is reported to have been long 13,000,000 bus. of wheat and much other grains, thru 17 brokerage houses.

At a meeting of directors held Friday afternoon, July 21, the Board of Trade voted to extend Thursday's prohibition on trading on grain futures thru Saturday. The only session was one of 15 minutes, from 11:45 till noon, to enable traders holding privileges to exercise them. The cash gain, cotton and securities markets were open, the latter two closing an hour earlier. Kansas City, Minneapolis and Duluth exchanges also forbade futures trading for July 22, following the lead of the Chicago board. It was voted to open the futures market an hour later each day.

The directors of the Board of Trade late on July 22 set limits on the price level beyond which grain could not be sold, as follows: "There shall be no future trading in wheat, corn, oats, or rye on any day at prices below the following average minimums: July wheat, 90 cents; September wheat, 92 cents; December wheat, 95½ cents; May wheat, \$1.00. July corn, 46 cents; September corn, 53 cents; December corn, 57½ cents; May corn, 63 cents. July oats, 34 cents; September oats, 35 cents; December oats, 37½ cents; May oats, 41 cents. July rye, 65 cents; September rye, 67½ cents; December rye, 73 cents; May rye, 80 cents."

The directors of the Board of Trade met the night of July 20 and voted that "Effective until further notice, there shall be no trading during any day at prices more than 8 cents above or below the average closing price of the preceding business day in wheat or rye, or 5 cents in corn, or 4 cents in oats. This action shall in no way impair the right of present holders of weekly privileges to exercise their privileges at prices outside of limitations herein imposed. All daily privileges good Friday, July 21, 1933, are declared null and void and the considerations paid shall be returned by the sellers to the buyers." The following announcement was made regarding privileges: "The directors today prohibited until further notice all trading in privileges extending beyond the close of the market the following business day which may mature into future contracts on this market. Long time privileges bought or sold prior to the opening of business Friday, July 21, 1933, are not affected by this order." It was voted to close the pits to trading in grains all day July 21. Kansas City, Minneapolis and Duluth exchanges also suspended trading for the day, on account of the panic among the bull speculators frightened out by the sensational drop in alcohol stocks in New York.

The Bartlett Frazier Co. will acquire the capital stock of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., effective Aug. 1, the consolidated firm to have a capitalization of over \$3,000,000. The consolidation of these two firms constitutes one of the biggest mergers in the history of the trade and will give to Chicago a concern with few rivals in elevator capacity and in volume of operations in cash grain and futures. C. D. Sturtevant, head of the Trans-Mississippi Co., will be pres. of the new organization; J. W. McCulloh, of the Bartlett Frazier Co., executive vice-pres.; O. E. Harris, H. B. Godfrey, I. C. Harden and B. W. Snow, vice-presidents; S. L. Moore, treas., and J. W. Wade, sec'y. W. E. Hudson and E. S. Westbrook retain their interest in the company but will retire from active management. Mr. Godfrey, long with Bartlett Frazier, will be in charge of the grain futures commission trade. O. E. Harris will be in charge of all cash grain and elevator operations. The firm will have a combined elevator capacity of 10,000,000 bus., located in the Chicago and Omaha territory, and will continue to operate in Omaha, with I. C. Harden as western manager. B. W. Snow, well known crop expert, will be in charge of statistics and crop information. The Bartlett Frazier Co. organized the Omaha firm in 1898. For years the Bartlett Frazier house has been a prominent figure in the grain trade, centering its activities on grain, both cash and futures.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace has ordered grain brokers to report daily on all holdings of futures in wheat in excess of 500,000 bus. The business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade had ordered members to report daily the net long position of all individual accounts where the open interest in any one future of wheat, corn, or oats exceeds 500,000 bus. or 200,000 bus. of rye. An individual operator who clears his trades thru other members must make a report when his net long position is in excess of 2,000,000 bus. of any one future. That order became effective with the close of business July 7. Now the reports will be made to the Grain Futures Administration.

INDIANA

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Wm. C. Adams & Sons, have purchased a Sidney Midget-type Sheller.

Teegarden, Ind.—An Invincible grain cleaner has been installed in the local elevator of C. G. Wolf.

Kingsbury, Ind.—The Holmes Supply Co. is reported to be considering installation of a feed mixer.

Earl Park, Ind.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the property of Harry E. Garrison on July 7.

Oxford, Ind.—The Oxford Grain Co. is replacing its diesel engine with a 50-h.p. electric motor and may install a 10-h.p. motor also.

Wakarusa, Ind.—Wakarusa Milling Co. recently installed some machinery furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co., including sheller, mixer, etc.

Brownsville, Ind.—A Dreadnaught attrition mill with blower attachment and meal collector has been installed by the Brown Township Farm Buro.

Indianapolis, Ind.—James E. Bennett & Co. has just enlarged its private wire office here to accommodate increasing business. George G. Good is in charge.

Francesville, Ind.—Ed Gerlack and Herb Weltzin have purchased a hammer mill feed grinder and are operating under the name of the E & H Feed Grinders.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The private wire office of James E. Bennett & Co., in charge of Joe Crowden, has recently been enlarged to take care of increased business.

Gaston, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has promoted John Parker, an employee at the company's local elevator, to the managership of its elevator at Gilman, Ind.

Garrett, Ind.—J. C. Provines, manager for 10 years of the Auburn elevator formerly operated by Kraus & Apfelbaum, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the following: Cohee Elvtr., Bunker Hill; Amo Milling Co., Amo; Dubois Milling Co., Dubois, and C. H. Harr Feed Store, Cory.

West Dana (Dana p. o.), Ind.—The directors of the Raven Elvtr. Co. at a recent meeting decided to rebuild the elevator that burned last December. The company expects to be able to handle corn by early fall.

Wellsboro, Ind.—Mail addressed to the Wellsboro Grain Co. is returned by the postoffice department marked, "Moved, left no address—burned out." Apparently the company did not rebuild after its fire of about a year ago.

Brazil, Ind.—The Brazil Flour & Feed Co. is erecting an addition to its feed store, to be used as a grain elevator and flour mill. The elevator will have a capacity of about 8,000 bus. Equipment includes 10-ton scales and a dumping pit.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Albert Egly, sec'y of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, has taken up some new duties in the State House at Indianapolis, having a position with the supplies purchasing department of the federal-state forest camps.

Auburn, Ind.—The Vandalia elevators, formerly operated by Kraus & Apfelbaum, have been taken over by Roscoe Walter, of Spencer-ville, who owns and operates an elevator at that place. Herman Sommer is managing the elevator here for the Walter Grain Co.

Pine Village, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire, on July 13, originating in a lumber company's plant; the elevator loss was \$6,000, including 1,500 bus. of corn and 1,500 bus. of wheat. It was the only elevator at this point and was purchased by the Standard Co., of Indianapolis, from the Pine Village Grain Co.

Gilman, Ind.—John Parker, employed at the Goodrich Bros. Co.'s elevator at Gaston, Ind., has been appointed manager of the company's elevator at this point, succeeding Cleo Tull. Mr. Tull was recently awarded a cash prize for having the neatest and best kept elevator of the Goodrich line in Indiana. This prize is given annually by the company.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The plant of the Greendale Mills, Inc., which was operated as a feed mill for a number of years, the Acme Veneer Co. for the past several years having used some of the buildings as a storage place for its products, has been bot by the Old Quaker Co., which will remodel the plant. The property was sold by the receiver for \$35,000. It was formerly a distillery.

Kempton, Ind.—The 38x40-foot chaff house, located only about 30 feet from Cohee & Clarke's elevator, burned Saturday, July 8, and only by great effort on the part of the firemen was the elevator saved, after the entire south side of it was ablaze from the other building; loss covered by insurance. Spontaneous ignition in dust probably caused fire. The elevator was rebuilt about eight years ago, following a fire.

Bremen, Ind.—Extensive improvements have just been completed in the plant of the Bremen Grain Co. A new grain leg and a new cob leg, both with 9x5-inch cups on 12-inch centers, have been installed. A 125-bu. per hour Triumph corn sheller has been installed ahead of the Jay Bee Hammer Mill. A 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor has been put in to run the two legs and the sheller. Fred Bowly is manager of the plant.

Piercetown, Ind.—The Piercetown Elvtr. Co., owned by Laver Bros., proprietors of the Wakarusa Milling Co., had its formal opening on July 15, at which time it ground up to 10 bus. of grain free to all who brot grain to the elevator, and also mixed feeds free on that day. Laver Bros. have spent several thousand dollars in new equipment since purchasing the elevator and have the latest feed grinding and mixing machines. The elevator building has also received a coat of aluminum paint. Merritt Bennett is the manager.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Ralston-Purina Co. has bot a four-acre tract here on which it will start at once the erection of a new plant, consisting of a soy bean processing plant, feed warehouse, large grain storage quarters, a feed mill to manufacture a full line of Ralston feeds, a power plant and soy bean oil storage tanks. The new structure will be of concrete, about 220 feet long and 75 feet wide. Present local quarters of the company will be retained until the new plant is completed, which is expected to be about Oct. 1, in time for the new soy bean crop.

Indianapolis, Ind.—There has been some controversy as to whether it was necessary to actually make a return for this quarter if the income tax did not amount to \$10 or more. This is correct, according to the act, but the department has requested that those having any tax to pay send in their return for May and June. This will enable them to make up their list of taxpayers and thus expedite their work later. Returns on interstate business are not payable until the last quarter's return for the year. By that time an opinion of the Supreme Court will have been given as to whether or not interstate business can be taxed. Of course, in the meantime dealers must keep a record of this business and pay later, if necessary.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

North Liberty, Ind.—Construction has just been completed on a 15,000 bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator for C. G. Wolf, replacing the one that burned last January. The plant is equipped with a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, a Sidney Corn Sheller, a Sidney Truck Lift, a cleaner, a 100-bu. hopper scale, a 20-ton truck scale, a Sidney Feed Mixer with roller bearings and other new and improved equipment suited to modern construction. Warehouses are built in connection with the elevator for storing feeds, seeds, flour and other side lines.—C. G. Wolf.

IOWA

Mondamin, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new 15-ton truck scale at its elevator.

Iowa City, Ia.—A molasses feed grinder has been installed at the W. & F. Miller feed and flour store. Its capacity is 1,500 pounds.

Sheldon, Ill.—Beach-Wickham Grain Co. has re-installed its private wire in its cash and futures office here. Charles Lyons is manager.

Hamburg, Ia.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has opened a branch office here, with Dana P. Long as manager.

Alburnett, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has under construction an elevator replacing its house burned in May. Day labor is being employed.

Pella, Ia.—The safe of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was blown open, at about 2:30 a. m., July 3, the thieves netting about \$24 in cash for their trouble.

Lone Tree, Ia.—The Farmers Union Exchange's elevator burned during the night of July 20, together with about 33,000 bus. of grain; loss, \$40,000.—Art Torkelson.

Stockton, Ia.—E. Paarman, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, met with an accident recently when he fell in the grain pit, dislocating his shoulder.—Art Torkelson.

Decorah, Ia.—Charles G. Pollet, of Dewar, Ia. [operating a grain elevator] has bot the Adams Feed Mill here and has moved to this point.—Adams Seed & Milling Co., H. L. Winger.

Hubbard, Ia.—Austin Reynolds has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has been succeeded by Frank Hoskins, who has been the assistant of Mr. Reynolds for several years.

Churdan, Ia.—M. W. Blazer died from a heart attack while at work in his elevator here on July 1. Mr. Blazer, who was 72 years of age, had been in the grain business at this point for 35 years. His wife survives.

Lake Mills, Ia.—The Lake Mills Feed Mill was sold during the third week of July to G. W. Stamp, of Osage. K. H. Larson, who has operated it since it was opened three years ago, will devote his time to his store.

Atlantic, Ia.—H. E. Cox & Co., of Chicago, opened a branch wire office here on July 5, with U. A. Rice as manager. The company has operated an office at Carroll, Ia., since last August, with James Frazier in charge.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—The loss on the D. J. De-Beer & Son's elevator that burned recently, as reported in the Journals last number, was estimated at \$10,000; partly insured; about 1,000 bus. of oats and barley was destroyed also.

Wilton Junction, Ia.—The grain elevator here which has been closed for several months, has been overhauled and put in condition for handling the new crop. Fred Kaufmann and his son Walter will operate it.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Anita, Ia.—The Kunz Grain Co. has been successful in its suit against the town of Anita to have the assessment of the elevator and other property here lowered, the judge lowering the assessment from \$4,250 to \$3,000. The town made no appearance, letting the case go by default.

Carroll, Ia.—C. C. Donaldson, associated with H. E. Cox & Co., of Chicago, having been operator in their local office, of which James Frazier was manager, since last September, died very unexpectedly, from acute dilation of the heart, July 2. He had recently been given the position of manager of the new office at Atlantic, Ia., which Cox & Co. were opening, and he and his wife were making preparations to leave for Atlantic when he was stricken. Mr. Donaldson was 59 years of age.

Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on

Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property

Sheldon, Ia.—The Pletch Grain Co., of Algona, correspondents of Beach-Wickham Grain Co. of Chicago, has installed a private wire here with O. M. Yount as manager. Cash and futures business will be handled. The Pletch Grain Co. also operates private wire offices at Algona, Ia., and Fairmont, Minn.

Ames, Ia.—A shed standing close to the grain elevator of the Ames Grain & Coal Co. caught fire at 10 p. m., July 5, but fortunately was discovered in time to prevent any damage to the elevator, only the front of the shed being burned. Apparently a cigaret stub or a match had been thrown in a corner of the shed, where it probably smoldered for some time.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Thomas O. Ault was killed in an elevator here on July 20 when he was hurled by a conveyor belt underneath a metal grain spout. He was working alone, sweeping grain. It was that he may have been overcome with the heat and fallen on the conveyor. An automatic overload control immediately stopped the belt. His wife and nine children survive.—Art Torkelson.

Boone, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Livestock & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was struck by lightning and burned at 5 a. m. July 21; loss, \$16,000; covered by insurance; 4,000 bus. of corn and 3,500 bus. of oats were destroyed also. The machinery and scales were only slightly damaged. An old elevator used as a feed grinding station will be used temporarily until a new elevator can be built.—Art Torkelson.

Nevada, Ia.—Over 50 grain dealers of the central Iowa group of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n met in this city at the Story Hotel, on the evening of July 20, starting with a 6:30 o'clock dinner. The business meeting, which was presided over by C. L. Douglas, of the E. W. Bailey Grain Co., of Chicago, was held for the purpose of discussing the new Industrial Recovery Act, and the part that grain dealers will have in the matter. Iowa grain dealers have been holding similar meetings over the state and working out their code plans, which will be submitted at a conference, to be held in Chicago by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. The main talk of the evening was given by Sec'y Milligan, of the Western Ass'n.

KANSAS

Topeka, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Kansas Elvtr. Co. on June 27.

Geuda Springs, Kan.—L. C. Mann's mill and elevator burned early in the morning of July 10; loss, \$20,000.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A motor burnout was the cause of the William Kelly Milling Co.'s sustaining damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The New Era Milling Co. is installing a second diesel engine at its plant, to be a supplementary power plant for the mill.

Barnard, Kan.—The Morrison Grain Co., V. A. King manager, a few weeks ago completed a new frame granary, 16x32x12 feet, having a capacity of 5,000 bus.

Neodesha, Kan.—The W. J. Small Hay & Grain Co.'s new alfalfa dehydrating plant started operation July 6. It has a capacity of 3,000 pounds per hour.

Wichita, Kan.—James E. Bennett & Co. recently moved its private wire office to enlarged quarters on the ground floor of the Wheeler-Kelly-Hagney Bldg. P. E. Collins is manager.

Alameda, Kan.—On July 9 wind blew off part of the roof of the elevator and the dwelling, being the property of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., and moved the office out into the street.

Mulvane, Kan.—The north and east walls of the brick warehouse of the Mulvane Co-op. Union were blown about half down and some roof damage resulted from a windstorm on July 9.

Leavenworth, Kan.—At a sheriff's sale, to be held here July 28, the property of the Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n (known as the Kansas Wheat Pool, a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.), consisting of the 450,000-bu. elevator and headhouse, will be put up at public auction. Several country elevators will also be included in the sale. A mortgage for about \$24,500 against the property is held by the Citizens Building & Loan Ass'n, of this city.

Abilene, Kan.—H. D. Bevans is erecting a 7,000-bu. elevator, of frame construction, and will do business under the name of the Farmers Grain Exchange. He will store wheat to be sold to the Security Flour Mills, and will handle all kinds of feed and hay.

Lebanon, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. is again in business here, the company having purchased the old Barnes & Godden Elvtr. from Charles Travelute, who has owned it for several months. Harold Rice, who was employed by the company under P. I. Broom in its former elevator (that burned last November), has been placed in charge.

Padonia, Kan.—Thieves took \$122 from the safe at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and \$4 from the Browning Elvtr., during the last week-end of June, in both cases gaining entrance by breaking the lock of a door, and opening both safes by turning the combinations to the right place. In addition at the Farmers elevator they also took six auto tires, 12 tire tubes, several kits of tire patching, a respirator elevator men use when working in thick dust, a flashlight, radio tubes, files, a dozen bottles of shellac and other things.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Rea-Patterson Milling Co.'s plant on July 7 opened elevator space of 360,000 bus. capacity for receiving wheat for storage, as receivers for the company had been given permission to conduct a public terminal warehouse. At the same time the state grain inspection office was re-opened and W. J. Lambe, who had been an inspector here for 15 years, previous to the closing of the Rea-Patterson plant about a year ago, returned to his former duties here. The mill opened this spring under the direction of the receivers, H. Read, Jr., and C. O. Ross. Damon A. Willbern was recently hired as general manager for the concern.

KENTUCKY

Elkton, Ky.—A new 20-barrel flour mill has just been completed here. George L. Tucker is manager of the business.

Owensboro, Ky.—W. F. Robinson, for 20 years with the Allied Mills at this point and at Peoria, has formed the Robinson Feed & Commission Co.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Fire caused considerable damage, on July 5, in the warehouse at the Sandusky Bros. Mill, when many sacks in a large stack containing about 16,000 bus. of wheat were burned. Water damage also resulted, as the fire department worked four hours in putting out the fire.

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—Kalmbach-Burckett Co., Inc., has purchased a Sidney Seed Cleaner.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Arthur Wallenhorst, one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce, is on an extended European pleasure trip with his wife.—R. C. N.

Milton A. Smeak, flour inspector of the Chamber of Commerce, is convalescing at his home in Catonsville, Md., from a recent heart attack.—R. C. N.

Farm Service Stores, Inc., a unit of General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, which acquired the grain and feed business of R. C. Wells & Co., of this city, six months ago, has leased from the Western Maryland Railway the property formerly used as a public hay shed, and has built a warehouse at Middle River, on the eastern outskirts of Baltimore, on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where it will concentrate its stocks of feed, etc.—R. C. N.

Benjamin R. Buck, who operated as Delmarva Grain Co., with headquarters in this city, specializing principally in option trades in grain and cotton, is being held in \$15,000 bail for the action of the Baltimore Grand Jury on a complaint brot by Harry M. Rosenbloom, of Easton, Md., who charges Buck with the embezzlement of \$7,921. Since his arrest, numerous additional complaints have come to light, alleging inability of clients of the Delmarva Grain Co. to collect moneys due them. Buck, who gave his age as 47 and residence as Washington, D. C., had customers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia and the District of Columbia.—R. C. N.

Mason R. Kornmann, for many years office manager for Gill & Fisher, grain exporters, has become associated with Dennis & Co., Inc., grain commission merchants.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich.—Sutro Bros. recently opened an enlarged office on the ground floor of the Penebscot Bldg.

Fennville, Mich.—White Sales Corp. is installing a large 25-ton 24-foot platform scale for Fennville Milling Co.

North Branch, Mich.—The North Branch Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a new manlift from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Wheeler, Mich.—W. F. Bradford, proprietor of the Bradford Bean Elvtr., has rebuilt his elevator and installed new equipment, including dump and a set of coal scales.

Lenon, Mich.—The Bancroft Elvtr. Co., of Bancroft, Mich., has bot the elevator here, and Roy Mortimore, who has been employed at the elevator at Bancroft, will manage it.

Bay Port, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co. has recently installed "Economy" electro-magnetic separators in six of its Michigan plants, to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Elkton, Mich.—In order to eliminate the fire hazard from tramp iron, the Elkton Co-op. Ass'n has installed an "Economy" electro-magnetic separator in the feed mill at its elevator.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan House July 17 passed the chain store tax bill over the veto by the governor. Chain store operators will be taxed \$10 to \$250, depending on the number of stores.

Bay City, Mich.—The United States Grain Reserve, conceived by Joseph Boyer, a would-be organizer of a pool patterned after the defunct Canadian Wheat Pool, is no more and the suckers who paid real money for membership may be assessed to pay the accumulated debts of the organization.

Jackson, Mich.—Russell E. Ward, pres. and general manager of three Michigan grain companies, McLaughlin, Ward & Co., of this city; Central Elvtr. Co., of Shepherd, and Leslie Grain & Produce Co., of Leslie, died at his summer home at Clark Lake, July 15, after a long illness, at the age of 60 years.

Saginaw, Mich.—A thief broke into the office of the Michigan Bean Co. during the night of July 7 and stole a number of blank checks. The next day one of them was cashed by a young man at the First State Bank in Alma, in the sum of \$219.17. Police officials and branch offices of the Bean Co. thruout the state were warned.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., of Watertown, which owns a feed grinding plant and elevator building here, is fitting it with bean and grain handling machinery and storage bins. When completed it will have 5 carloads of bin space, 4 legs, a hopper scale, several Fairbanks-Morse motors, and a No. 99D bean cleaner.

Turner, Mich.—The Saginaw Milling Co.'s elevator, occupied by the Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co., which was purchasing the property under contract, burned at 6:10 p. m., July 6, together with all its contents. Little insurance was carried on the contents. The Kawkawlin Co. plans putting up a building for warehouse purposes and feed grinding.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. has been making improvements at its plant, including a new grain pit, which will hold 200 bus. of grain, a new bean pit and dump, rebuilt bins in the elevator, increasing their capacity, overhauling all the elevator equipment, and increasing the capacity of the grain cleaner and corn sheller. The mill building across the street from the elevator is to be remodeled also, and up-to-date feed grinding and mixing equipment installed. New large-size truck scales will be installed soon and the coal sheds rebuilt.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Argyle, Mich.—A new grain elevator and bean handling plant has just been completed for J. Rittman.

Imlay City, Mich.—The Marshall Bros. Roller Mills & Elvtr. was closed on June 30 for an indefinite period, after operating 60 years. This was the protest of Manager David Marshall to the administration's 30-cent processing tax on wheat.

Lapeer, Mich.—The Lapeer Farm Buro Supply Store, now operating a feed grinding and mixing plant, plans construction of a grain and bean handling plant. The plans are reported to have run into temporary difficulties, and await raising of additional funds for completion.

Lansing, Mich.—The 3% sales tax in Michigan effective July 1 applies to all persons making sales at retail. The tax does not apply to grain shippers unless they are also regularly making sales at retail of feed, coal, lumber or grain, in which case the tax must be paid on that part of the business for which separate books must be kept. Retailers must pay a license fee of \$1 a year. The first \$600 of sales are deductible. Tax payments are payable monthly. Successors are required to hold out of the purchase price an amount equal to any delinquent tax. A state board of tax administration has been created to enforce the tax law. Failure to apply for a license is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment. The proceeds of the tax are to go to the state emergency welfare fund, \$12,000,000; to the general state fund, \$19,000,000; to the University of Michigan, \$500,000; to the Michigan State College of Agriculture, \$200,000 annually. A tax of 3% is too heavy a burden on the consumer. In Illinois it was reduced from 3 to 2%, and in Indiana it is very much less. Such excessive taxation defeats itself by cutting down consumer buying power, throwing more persons out of work. The state board of tax administration ruled July 19 that the sales tax need not be paid on feed, machinery and so forth sold farmers, on the ground that they are not retail sales but for agricultural production.

MINNESOTA

St. Francis, Minn.—The Woodbury Flour Mill burned July 19.

Morton, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. will reopen its elevator.

Lake Park, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made E. Turnblad, of Detroit Lakes, manager of its elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Fleischmann Malt- ing Co. plans the construction of a grain elevator here, on Delaware St., to cost \$85,000.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having the machinery overhauled and put in shape for the new crop. The J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work.

Clarkfield, Minn.—A scale installation is being made at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator. Fairbanks scale and a dump are being used, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—An addition is being built to the Thief River Falls Seed House elevator in which will be installed complete equipment for the manufacture of rolled oats.

Dawson, Minn.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., described in the May 10 Journals, has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. H. O. Ronning is manager.

Glenwood, Minn.—R. A. Seaman has purchased the Atlantic Grain Co.'s elevator here, managed for many years by Hans Lee, and will operate it under the name of the Glenwood Grain & Fuel Co.

Hallock, Minn.—The Hallock Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 15-ton dump scale with a truck dump. General repairs will also be made at the plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Board of Grain Appeals elected the following officers at its annual meeting here recently: Pres., A. F. Evenson; sec'y, E. K. Staples, of Duluth. Otto A. Zimmerman was elected chairman of the Minneapolis Board, and M. E. Jerdee, sec'y.

Green Lake (Spicer p. o.), Minn.—The elevator belonging to the John Tate Estate has been sold to Charles Roe, of Minneapolis. H. O. Thorvig, who has managed the elevator for Mrs. Tate since the death of her husband last winter, will remain as manager. Business will be conducted under the name of the Green Lake Seed & Grain Co.

Center City, Minn.—Anderson Bros. have purchased the grain elevator and feed mill formerly owned by C. G. Burns & Co.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—New members of the Board of Trade include George N. Hodgson.

St. Joseph, Mo.—On June 27 lightning was the cause of a fire which slightly damaged the mill plant of the Commander-Larabee Corp.

Fayette, Mo.—Tom H. Woods has succeeded Rowland Ricketts as manager of the Fayette Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Ricketts resigned to enter business for himself.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Jarboe Milling Co.'s plant, which includes an elevator, burned July 8; loss, \$8,000; covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement, in a hot bearing.

Kansas City, Mo.—A code of trade practices is being drafted by country grain elevators. Terminal elevators have already prepared a code, which is ready to be submitted to Washington.

Clarksville, Mo.—John M. Estes, who has been manager of the Clarksville Elvtr. for the last two years, and his father, John Estes, have leased the elevator and will operate as John Estes & Son, doing a grain, feed, coal and implement business.

Trenton, Mo.—J. M. Whiteley, of St. Joseph, has taken over the Benton Milling Co., which will hereafter be known as the Trenton Grain & Produce Co. Robert Benton will continue with the new owners, but J. B. Benton is undecided as to his future plans.

Higginsville, Mo.—Additional concrete storage of 150,000 bus. capacity will be erected by the Higginsville Milling & Elvtr. Co. at its plant here, for which Horner & Wyatt are preparing the plans and will supervise construction. The present storage capacity is 175,000 bus. and the mill capacity is 900 barrels. The Dixie-Portland Flour Co., of Memphis and Kansas City, owns and operates this plant.

Sikeston, Mo.—On July 10, shortly after the head man had made a flow change, a fire of unknown cause started in the head house of Elvtr. "A" of the plant of the Scott County Milling Co., and totally destroyed Elvtr. "A" and did some damage to the drier house and tunnels. Loss, \$75,000; covered by insurance. Wheat stored in the elevator was a complete loss. The 1,500-barrel mill adjoining was not damaged. The elevator will be rebuilt.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—C. B. Anderson has been appointed manager of grain operations and E. M. Spencer superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. here.

Coombs (Molt p. o.), Mont.—The Montana-Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator here burned during the first week of July. It was located on the Northern Pacific branch.

Great Falls, Mont.—The affairs of the Lake Grain Co. are reported to have been straightened out to permit complete re-imbursement to all farmers who had grain stored with the company. After all claims were paid, a balance of \$13,000 is said to have remained.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. has acquired the Swift Grain Co.'s elevator here and is putting it in condition to handle the new crop. The plant will be used for storage and as an auxiliary to the new plant of the Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. recently completed.

NEBRASKA

Beatrice, Neb.—The Pease Grain & Seed Co. is now operating as a bonded warehouse concern.

Glenvil, Neb.—Edwin Grueber has been appointed manager of the Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Kearney, Neb.—A storage elevator of the Kearney Flour Mill Co. burned during the first week of July.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Windstorm is reported to have damaged the stock of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. on June 27.

Osceola, Neb.—A head drive has been installed for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the truck scale reset by C. E. Carlstrom & Sons.

Talmage, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n was slightly damaged by fire caused by a gasoline engine on July 17.

Diller, Neb.—The Diller Grain Co. has leased the Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator at this point which has not been operated for some time.

DeWitt, Neb.—George Dunn has leased Black Bros.' elevator here and taken charge. C. W. Rowilson had been operating the plant for some time.

Phillips, Neb.—A 20-ton truck scale was recently installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., C. E. Carlstrom & Sons doing the work.

Sunol, Neb.—I have leased the elevator of the Sterling Lbr. & Investment Co. here. I gave up my lease at Hillrose, Colo., in March.—Thos. P. Rehder.

Wilber, Neb.—On July 1 and again on July 4 Zwonecheck & Aksamit sustained damage to their electrical equipment with resulting electrical breakdown use and occupancy.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The Farmers Hay & Grain Co.'s elevator burned July 21; loss, \$15,000. About 7,000 bus. of wheat burned also. This town is now without elevator facilities.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Omaha, Neb.—It is said that the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. will continue to operate under its present name, altho merged with the Bartlett Frazier Co., as reported in this number under Chicago notes. Main offices will be in Chicago.

Falls City, Neb.—By quick work in bracing and strengthening the under structure, the new wheat bins of the Falls City Milling Co. were kept from giving way when the sills and supporting timbers buckled under the weight of 55,000 bus. of wheat recently.

Omaha, Neb.—Harold Roth, who has been elevator manager and wheat buyer for the last 10 years for the Omaha Flour Mills Co., was recently promoted to a position in the main office and has been succeeded in his former position by C. H. Kensler, formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Hartington, Neb.—John Herfkens, of Wynot, who has been in the elevator business there for years, has bot the 25,000-bu. elevator here formerly owned by the Dolphin-Jones Elvtr. Co. and managed for the past 10 years by John H. McQuistan. Mr. Herfkens will make his home here, but will retain his Wynot interests.

Lincoln, Neb.—Grain dealers who store grain for others may have their bond reduced by consulting with the Railway Commission, as did the Cargill Grain Co., whose bond was recently reduced from \$3,500,000 to \$1,500,000. The new grain warehouse law passed by the last legislature provides that the commission may determine the amount of bond required, while in the old law the amount was specified.

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

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Kansas City

Omaha

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Gering, Neb.—J. B. Runyan is the new manager of the Gering Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

NEW ENGLAND

Rochester, N. H.—Freeman Corson's grain mill burned July 4, the fire being caused by carelessly thrown firecrackers; loss, \$20,000.

New Britain, Conn.—The Stanley Svea Grain & Coal Co.'s plant, which includes an elevator, was damaged by fire on July 7; loss, \$8,000.

Yarmouth, Me.—Burglars gained entrance thru a window to the office of the Hathaway Grain Mill, battered open the safe (on which the combination was not set), but failed to get any money, during the night of June 30.

NEW MEXICO

Clayton, N. M.—The Henneman Grain & Seed Co. has appointed L. L. Hope manager of its elevator here, transferring him from its elevator at Simla, Colo.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Recent new members of the Corn Exchange include Edwin Stuhr, who has become an associate member.

New York, N. Y.—Robert W. Atkins and Harold C. Haughey have been admitted as general partners to the firm of Abbott Hoppin & Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A 500,000-bu. elevator is under construction for the Francis S. Perot's Sons Malting Co., the Monarch Engineering Co. having the contract.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Frontier Feed & Grain Co., Carlton J. Meyer and Paul Pitt proprietors, has moved its office to the eighth floor of the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Warren J. Hatch, with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., for 23 years until his retirement less than a year ago on account of poor health, died at his home in this city July 14. His widow survives.

Clarence, N. Y.—The old Ebersole Mill, long a landmark here, burned at 3:30 a. m., June 30. The mill, owned by the M. T. Ryley Estate, recently has been used as a storehouse for grain and seed by the Clarence Supply Co.

New York, N. Y.—The new manager of the brewers' grain department of the Farmers Feed Co. is Charles Lee, former Buffalo manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange and later with Allied Mills, Inc., as sales representative in New England.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Harold Tweeden, vice-pres. of the Cargill Grain Co., manager of the company's local office and formerly manager of the company's Milwaukee office, died at his home in Kenmore, N. Y., on July 19. Mr. Tweeden, who was 38 years of age, is survived by his wife and one child.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—An organization to be known as the Upper Hudson Grain Dealers Ass'n has been formed here, with Herman M. Parks, of this city, as pres., and J. P. Hager, of Fort Edward, as sec'y-treas. Grain dealers from the following cities are affiliated: Glens Falls, Hudson Falls, Fort Edward, Argyle, Granville, Greenwich, Schuylerville, Saratoga Springs, Ballston Spa, Lake George, Warrensburg and North Creek.

NORTH DAKOTA

Warwick, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s new manager is P. C. Helgeson.

Wales, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed William Fischer manager of its elevator.

Towner, N. D.—The Towner Flour Mill, closed for several years, has been reopened under the management of Joseph Seafort.

New Rockford, N. D.—H. H. Thorpe, of Solen, N. D., has bot the local roller mill, is cleaning and repairing it and will install new equipment.

Arthur, N. D.—Leland Burgum, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was married on June 24 to Miss Ruth Hoeger, at Fargo, N. D.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—A grain elevator on a farm owned by Carr Cullen Sash & Door Co., of Minneapolis, burned about the middle of this month; loss, \$1,500.

Jamestown, N. D.—A new coal shed, 16x102 feet, has been erected by the Independent Elvtr., of which J. M. Jensen is manager, which is now handling coal in addition to grain.

Williston, N. D.—Contract has been let for the installation of a 15-ton dump scale with steel frame in the elevator of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. at this station, to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Tower City, N. D.—Tower City Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: William Pfau, Ed Pfau and H. R. Healey. As reported in the June 28 Journals, this company is erecting a 30,000-bu. elevator here.

Tower City, N. D.—The Monarch Co. will move an elevator from Luvern, N. D., to Tower City, a distance of about 35 miles, and will install new electric head drives at the new site. The J. H. Fisch Co. will do the work.

Regent, N. D.—The Regent Co-op. Exchange has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. to repair one of its elevators and also to iron-clad one of them. This company operates three elevators here. Math Bayer is the local manager.

Hampden, N. D.—Fire of unknown cause destroyed the St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co.'s local elevator late Monday afternoon, July 3, while workmen were just finishing repairing and painting the building. About 2,500 bus. of grain burned also. The elevator of the Case Grain Co. was damaged somewhat from the fire.

Agate, N. D.—Fire starting in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s coal shed from the Soo weed burner, shortly after noon, July 3, came very near wiping out every building in this place. From the coal shed the fire soon spread to the Farmers Elvtr., which was totally destroyed, together with 10,000 bus. of grain; both building and contents insured.

Discoill, N. D.—J. E. Tierney's elevator here has been bot by S. E. Olson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at New Effington, S. D. Extensive improvements are being made by Mr. Olson, including raising the elevator, putting it on new foundations, repairing the legs and pit, raising the scale and making other minor changes.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members admitted to the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n last month are as follows: Slope Grain & Feed Co., Mandan; Lawton Grain Co., Lawton; Meier & Son, Napoleon; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Medina; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Streeter; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Nekoma, all in North Dakota.

Arndt (Egeland p. o.), N. D.—The Arndt Grain Co., B. H. Hadler, manager, will move a 30,000-bu. elevator from Bement, N. D., to this point, a distance of about ten miles. New electric head drives, dump, etc., will be installed. The J. H. Fisch Co. will do the work, and will also build three more rooms to Mr. Hadler's home and install a modern bath-room and electric water system with septic tanks. Mr. and Mrs. Hadler have just returned from the World's Fair at Chicago, making the trip by auto. The Arndt Grain Co.'s former elevator burned last January.

OHIO

Sycamore, O.—A new electric truck lift has been installed at the Sycamore Milling Co.'s plant.

West Liberty, O.—Wind damaged the chimney on the plant of the Craig Coal Yard & Elvtr. on July 2.

Pomeroy, O.—On July 13 the property of the Sugar Run Flour Mills was damaged by fire of unknown origin.

Marion, O.—Ohio Farm Bureau is building a new elevator and the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co. has the contract.

New Philadelphia, O.—A coal loading platform at the Goshen Feed & Milling Co.'s plant caught fire from firecrackers on the Glorious Fourth, only slight damage being done.

Granville, O.—H. E. Sutton has erected a new elevator and warehouse on the site of his mill that burned and which he operated under the name of the Granville Feed & Supply Co.

Jenera, O.—Ed Heldman has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. B. George, who has resigned and taken a position as manager at a Fostoria elevator.

Derby, O.—Alva Hill has bot the elevator here from Arthur Weidinger, owner for the past three years, and for whom Mr. Hill has been managing it. Mr. Hill will operate under his own name.

Wilmington, O.—Buckley Bros. have recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Oak Harbor, O.—We expect to put in a hammer mill soon and a corn drier this fall if crop conditions warrant. We are running full blast here, at Rocky Ridge, Graytown, Curtice and Trowbridge, O.—Ottawa Co. Co-op. Co.

Van Wert, O.—A group meeting, under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was held in this city, July 24, starting with a dinner at the Y. W. C. A. at 6:30 p. m. Members of this group are working together in a harmonious manner.

New Vienna, O.—Boden's Mill, a landmark and household word in this section for many years, which has been in the hands of a receiver for some time, has been bot at auctioneer's sale by Bernard T. Johnson, of this city, who plans to conduct a general milling business.

Mansfield, O.—Elza Sheets has filed an application for dismissal of the receivership of the Lucas Milling Co., and the reversal of the plant to his sole operation, stating that satisfaction of claims has been met and the mill is operating at a gain. The company went into receivership last September.

New Carlisle, O.—Joseph B. Studebaker, owner and operator of an elevator at this point and also at Rex, O., died instantly on the lawn at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Scarff, where the family was having a holiday gathering, on July 4, death being due to a heart attack. Mr. Studebaker was a director of the National Bank here and vice-pres. and a director of a bank in Tippecanoe City. His wife and three daughters survive him.

Fostoria, O.—Members of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n and their wives gathered here on July 10 to the number of 111 for an outing at the Country Club. During the afternoon baseball, golf and cards were indulged in, dinner was served at 6:30 p. m., and an interesting program took up the evening, including a talk on fire insurance by Judge C. W. Palmer, of Defiance. The August meeting will be held in Defiance.

Unionville Center, O.—Heeman Hall, for years owner and operator of an elevator here, was killed almost instantly, on June 29, when a Pennsylvania fast mail train struck his auto at the crossing only a few feet from his office and residence. According to his daily habit, he had started to go for the afternoon mail at the postoffice when the train struck him. Mr. Hall, who was 73 years of age, is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Toledo, O.—The following new members have been received by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n since the recent annual meeting in Dayton: Huston Grain Co., Stoutsville; Elmira Elvtr. Co., Elmira; United Grain & Fuel Co., West Unity, and Delta Farmers Elvtr. Co., Delta; J. W. Simmons, Sidney; G. C. Heist, Cavett, r. f. d. Van Wert; Mason Milling & Supply Co., Mason; Ft. Jennings Equity Exchange, Ft. Jennings, and F. S. Durr, Germantown.

Orrville, O.—Howard T. Pontius, of the Pontius Coal & Grain Co., after 10 years of ownership of the old mill and warehouse that once housed the Orrville Milling Co., has sold the building and the grain end of his business to H. S. Rutt and the latter's son-in-law, H. J. Amstutz. Mr. Rutt has operated an elevator and mill at Smithville for nearly 30 years, Mr. Amstutz being in partnership with him for the past four years. The new owners will operate both plants. Mr. Pontius retains the coal and builders' supplies part of the business.

Circleville, O.—The Ralston-Purina Co., of St. Louis, has purchased the elevators and mills of Crites, Inc., formerly the H. M. Crites Co., and all of the elevators will be put into operation soon. The 300-barrel flour mill here will be converted into a feed mill, and the largest elevator here (the one on S. Court St.) will be used as a receiving elevator. Other properties included in the sale are three smaller elevators in Circleville, elevators at Mt. Sterling, Frankfort, Bells Siding, Ashville, New Holland, Kinderhook and Cooks Station. The properties were purchased from a local bank, which took over the assets of Crites, Inc., when it became involved in financial difficulties recently. H. M. Crites, who has been in the grain business since 1892, is quoted as saying that he is not retiring from the grain business.

OKLAHOMA

Davis, Okla.—The Davis Grain Co. has dissolved as a corporation but will continue business in the same place under the name of the Davis Grocery & Grain Co.

Sand Spring, Okla.—The Minton Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire at 2 a. m., July 6. A large part of the mill was saved. Some grain and hay were damaged also by the fire.

Choteau, Okla.—The Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co., which has for years bot grain during the summer months, re-opened its local office on June 19, with L. H. McClure as local manager.

Mulhall, Okla.—The capacity of the elevator here is 10,000 bus. It is the property of the Ponca City Milling Co. The feed mill is operated by Larrick & Vaughn.—Ponca City Milling Co., Larrick & Vaughn, mgr.

Nash, Okla.—Ellis Mills has resigned as manager of the Choctaw Grain Co.'s elevator here to become deputy assessor of Grant County. He has been succeeded as manager by Arden Potter, who has been working at the elevator.

Stigler, Okla.—The Arkhoma Grain Co.'s elevator burned at about daylight, July 2, cause of fire unknown. The plant had not been operated for some time, altho it is operated each year during the grain season. No grain was in storage at the time of the fire, but the up-to-date machinery equipment was destroyed.

Augusta (Carmen p. o.), Okla.—Ray Hitch, employed at the C. H. Cox Grain Co.'s elevator here, narrowly escaped serious injury recently when the manlift on which he was riding fell from the top of the elevator to the basement, due to the breaking of a pulley. Hitch grasped a rope and received severe burns on his hands, and also a wrenched back and sprained ankle when the lift hit bottom with force enough to throw him off.

Weatherford, Okla.—A suit asking \$75,000 damages has been filed in court by the widow of Robert Reed against the Wheeler Grain Co. Mr. Reed was killed instantly on May 30 last, at the Wheeler Co.'s elevator, being electrocuted while making repairs on a water supply tank. After removing his shoes, he stepped into the tank, which contained about three inches of water, with a lighted electric light bulb in his hand, and the 110-volt current was grounded, passing thru his body.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Colfax, Wash.—Fred B. Rogers has resigned as manager of the elevator and sec'y and treas. of the Colfax Grain Growers, effective Aug. 1.—F. K. H.

Pasco, Wash.—An interest in the Western Grain & Seed Co.'s store has been bot by J. T. Pulliam, who will be actively identified with the company.

Champoege, Ore.—A. C. Meifert, of Aurora, is now operating the old Champoege Flouring Mills, which have been in operation for the past fifty years.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Continental Grain Co. is under the management of B. W. Huntley, who was formerly with Strauss & Co., Inc., at this city.

Spokane, Wash.—The local office of the Pacific Continental Grain Co. is managed by George Krummick, who recently resigned from the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Sprague, Wash.—In the annual report of W. A. Hall, sec'y of Sprague Grain Growers, elevator operators, it was shown that their actual net income earnings exceeded \$15,000 for the year.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Grain storage bins, equivalent to a structure four stories in height, are under construction for L. E. Edmonson, on Myrtle St., to be used in connection with his feed warehouse at that location.

Ralston, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain Co. is erecting a 30,000-bu. elevator here, to be completed in time for the new crop movement. The company has been using the facilities of the old Farmers Union warehouse here.

Walla Walla, Wash.—James A. Rae, sec'y of J. J. Chisholm & Co., Inc., grain dealers, died on June 25 at his home here. He had been engaged in the grain business in this city for over 30 years. He was 77 years of age.

Seattle, Wash.—Port of Seattle Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Henry W. Collins and L. E. LaFarge.

Prescott, Wash.—Lester Robinson, of Walla Walla, who has extensive farming interests between this city and Walla Walla, is having a 40,000-bu. concrete bin added to his grain elevator, which is three miles east of this city.

Alexander, Ida.—The 60,000-bu. elevator of the Sperry Flour Co. has been taken down and some of the lumber and equipment has been shipped to Grace, Ida., and will be used in the new elevator there, now under construction by the Sperry Co.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n held a number of meetings here recently to perfect the organization and adopt a trade practice code under the national industry recovery act. Indications point to a large increase in membership.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—The board of governors of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n met in this city July 13 and elected new officers as follows: Pres., Willis Small, Eugene; vice-pres., A. C. Cellars, McMinnville; treas., Leslie Walrad, Gresham; manager, Leon S. Jackson.

Corvallis, Ore.—The plant of the Fischer Bros. Milling Co., which has been in financial difficulties for some time, as previously reported, has been closed because of an attachment placed on it by an unsecured creditor. It had been hoped that the business could be re-financed and continued.

Winlock, Wash.—The Farmers' Merc. Co.'s plant, including its feed mill, burned July 14, together with a car loaded with grain nearby. The company was a co-operative in which Matt Torkko and Anton Palo were principally interested. Loss, \$40,000; partly covered by insurance; will be rebuilt.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Employees of Sperry Flour Co. here were advised the company had not only cancelled the order of last February for a 10% reduction in salary, but that this 10% reduction will be restored in full. The same order was made to include the 60 employees of the company in the Tacoma, Wash., territory.—F. K. H.

Boise, Ida.—The grain warehouses in central and north central Idaho are asking an increase from 10 to 15c a ton for storing grain a month and for an increase of from 75c to \$1 a ton for handling grain in storage. A protest was filed against the increases and the question will be decided by the public utilities commission.—F. K. H.

North Powder, Ore.—The North Powder M. & M. Co. is making extensive improvements to its 150x50-foot warehouse adjacent to its elevator. The warehouse is being remodeled and a new roof put on; a 30-foot addition is being built, joining it to the elevator and also giving additional grain storage room. The company also operates a feed and flour mill at this point.

Grace, Ida.—The Sperry Flour Co. has under construction a 35,000-bu. elevator on the site of the one destroyed by fire several years ago. The elevator will be equipped with air dumps and electrically operated. Equipment and lumber from the company's elevator at Alexander, Ida., recently taken down, will be used where possible. The new house is to be in operation by August.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Exchange held its annual meeting on July 10, officers being elected as follows: Pres., Gordon T. Shaw; vice-pres., Harry B. Wyld; treas., David G. Hughes, and sec'y, A. G. Tuohy. Trustees: L. P. Baumann, D. A. Leach and A. G. Tuohy for the three-year term; Henry D. Gee for two-year term; other trustees are S. C. Armstrong, D. A. Leach and C. W. Nelson. J. McCormack was re-appointed manager.

Salem, Ore.—According to the conclusions arrived at by representatives of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n and a representative of the Oregon Public Service Commission, who met recently in an endeavor to smooth out some of the wrinkles in the new trucking law, country grain and feed operators who operate warehouses in connection with their business and haul grain from farms to their warehouses for storage, will operate to the best advantage on an anywhere-for-hire license basis. Hauling charges for grain from farm to warehouse are being made, even tho not collected until the wheat is sold; consequently, an anywhere-for-hire basis will be the best license.

Grants Pass, Ore.—The Oregon Lime Products Co. has been organized here to take over the Oregon Limestone Products Corp., of Ohio, which has been in existence for some years. The new company is composed of three Detroit men, F. L. Bristol, pres.; H. B. Penninger, vice-pres.; J. W. Penninger, sec'y-treas., and one Oregon man, I. W. Turpin, of Portland. The company will deal in commercial lime, agricultural lime, limestone, poultry grit, etc. The quarries are in the Williams Creek district and the products will be trucked to Grants Pass for shipment.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Felton, Pa.—M. & H. Mills are installing a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Collegeville, Pa.—W. R. Landes is installing a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

New Bethlehem, Pa.—On June 26 in the plant of the Red Bank Mills lightning struck the roof, knocking a hole in it and setting fire to the building. One of the employees put it out with a fire extinguisher with resulting small damage.

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Yale, S. D.—J. E. O'Keefe has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding Ted Kuehl.

Unityville, S. D.—The Hoese & Lueth Co.'s elevator was demolished by a severe wind that struck this place early this month.

Frankfort, S. D.—Repairs are being made at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator here. It will be repainted and re-sided also. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Conde, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, Minn., had the T. E. Ibberson Co. make repairs and improvements in its elevator. The house will be re-sided and re-painted.

Alcester, S. D.—John Pattison, an employee at the W. M. Rowley Elevator, was found fatally shot, on June 28, in the pit of the elevator. Mr. Pattison frequently shot rats at the elevator, and it was believed that he slipped on the ladder while descending to the pit for that purpose.

Watertown, S. D.—The Stokes Milling Co.'s property, which has not operated since 1928, has been purchased by L. T. Morris, pres. of the Citizen's First National Bank, and A. Green, a miller of Balaton, Minn. The mill will be overhauled and put into operation as soon as possible. Its capacity is 1,200 barrels a day and it has a grain storage capacity of 200,000 bus.

SOUTHEAST

Charleston, W. Va.—Richard Lee, with the Charleston Milling & Produce Co., died several weeks ago.

Charleston, W. Va.—The property of the Elk Milling & Product Co. was practically destroyed by fire on July 13; loss, \$70,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Flour & Grain Co. has increased the salaries and wages of its employees from 10% up, because of the general trend toward higher wages and increased business.

Riverton, Va.—C. C. Proctor & Co. have leased the Riverton Flour Mills here and will resume the manufacture of flour, which has been suspended since the damage by fire to the firm's mill at Front Royal a few years ago.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham Grain Exchange, of which T. M. Booth is pres. and O. L. Bunn sec'y., has held several meetings for discussions of a proposed code for the industry. No definite action has been taken. —G. H. W.

Greenwood, S. C.—Unsecured creditors of the Durst-Andrews Co. will meet Aug. 2 to pass upon an offer by a local creditor to purchase all unsecured claims for 37½%. The company was organized in 1902 by E. D. Andrews and handled feeds, seeds and groceries.

Portsmouth, Va.—I. F. Lauck's, Inc., is erecting 16 large storage bins at its new plant, for the storage of soy bean meal. The bins will be 65 feet high, and the construction will have the primary characteristics of a grain elevator to facilitate the shipment of meal. It is expected that the plant will be ready to handle the next crop of soy beans in October. A former furniture plant is being remodeled by the company.

Farmville, Va.—The mill at this point that burned in January, the site of which, together with the 50,000-bu. elevator, was bot by J. W. Dunnington, as reported in the May 24 Journals, will be rebuilt. It will have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour daily. Mr. Dunnington, together with S. W. Watkins and S. C. Newman, all of whom are the operators of the Prince Edward Mill, will operate the new plant also, under the name of Prince Edward Mills, Inc.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—John B. Edgar, head of the Happy Feed Mills, of this city, has again been appointed to serve as a member of the Memphis Harbor Commission until next Dec. 31.

Collierville, Tenn.—At the Skinner cottonseed plant new machinery is being installed, including a new linter press and linter saws. They will increase the output from 20 tons of feed to 23 tons per day.

Bullsgap, Tenn.—W. N. Beckner has leased the Baymont Mills here, and is now manufacturing feed, cornmeal and flour. Mr. Beckner formerly operated this mill, but it changed hands and during the last eight months has remained idle.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—The large two-story building which is one of several making up the Shawnee Mill & Grain Co.'s plant, was gutted by fire at 9:30 p. m., July 11; loss, \$5,000. A large amount of machinery was a total loss. The main office and the storage building, some distance away, were not damaged.

TEXAS

Bernstein, Tex.—The elevator of the Hitch Grain Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 23.

Crowell, Tex.—The Self Grain Co. has just erected a 27x22x24 bin at its elevator here, having a capacity of about 11,500 bus., bringing the total capacity up to over 55,000 bus.

Hereford, Tex.—The Henneman Grain & Seed Co., of Amarillo, has bot the Farmers Elevator here, made necessary repairs and put Mr. Atherton, of Amarillo, in charge. The Henneman Co. owns a line of elevators in Texas and Oklahoma.

Plainview, Tex.—The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of Dallas, was the highest bidder for the Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co.'s elevator and mill at this point and elevators and realty at Crosbyton, Ralls, Lorenzo and Petersburg, the sale being conditioned upon sanction of the court. Grain owned by the company and held by the receiver brot three equal bids, the bidders being Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Kay Kimbell and the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills. This grain includes 105,641 bus. of wheat, 5,138 pounds of corn, 457,817 pounds milo maize and 280,210 pounds kafir, besides some other grain, the total value being estimated at approximately \$100,000. A later report states that the court rejected the Stanard-Tilton Co.'s offer for the plant, which was later raised by \$20,000 and then accepted.

WISCONSIN

Avalon, Wis.—Johnson & Delong have recently installed a Sidney Truck Dump.

Frederic, Wis.—W. C. Stephan, who operates mills at Grantsburg and at Pine City, has bot the mill here and will make his headquarters at this point.

Cross Plains, Wis.—Lightning entered on the wiring in the plant of the Bowar Bros. and burned off the end rings of the rotor of the 50-h. p. motor, on May 30.

Neillsville, Wis.—On July 12 lightning came in on the power wires in the elevator of S. H. Van Gordon & Son, starting a fire which was soon extinguished by the owners, the fire causing slight damage.

Superior, Wis.—At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission the following officers were elected: W. R. McCabe, chairman; Charles W. Peacock, sec'y; C. J. McRae, vice-chairman.

Forest Junction, Wis.—We are building an addition to our warehouse, which is at present 34x102 feet. The addition will be 34x48 feet, making it 34x150 feet. We are also considering building a seed warehouse 34x40 feet, if time permits. The rush of barley has kept us quite busy and little could be accomplished in building, but that rush is practically over.—Krueger Bros.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

A membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange sold on July 19 at \$150. Quite a strong demand for memberships has developed in the past week.

L. J. Beck, local manager of Bartlett Frazier Co.; Wm. C. Moll, manager of feed department of the Riebs Co., and F. E. Post, broker, have been admitted to membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

A committee to work out a code under the terms of the Industrial Act has been appointed, consisting of W. A. Hottens, H. M. Stratton, A. L. Johnstone, A. L. Flanagan, Carl A. Houlton and Frank S. Frost.

The Fleischmann Malting Co., of Chicago, has opened a branch office in this city in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. in charge of A. R. Templeton, formerly of Johnstone-Templeton Co., a Milwaukee grain commission firm.

Douglas McIntyre, former export manager of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed assistant to Frank A. Theis, chief of wheat marketing and processing, A.A.A.

A large amount of wheat accepted over two years ago by a chewing gum company in Canada in payment of accounts has all been sold without financial loss.

Omaha, Neb.—At the recent annual meeting of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n the following officers were re-elected: Pres., E. P. Peck; first vice-pres., H. M. Stratton; second vice-pres., J. J. Stream; sec'y-treas., J. T. Buchanan.

Loans totaling \$2,404,238.00 were authorized to be made to farmers' co-operative organizations during June. Cash amounting to \$2,552,851.45 was advanced to the co-operatives on both old and new commitments from May 31, 1933, to June 30, 1933. Repayments amounted to \$2,411,647.06, leaving a total of \$181,158,833.56 due the Farm Credit Administration, on June 30, 1933. The Farmers National Grain Corporation was granted a new commitment of \$340,000, and the North Pacific Grain Growers, Spokane, Wash., \$160,000.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest
is the logical market for
your grain.

Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

Transit Grain & Commiss'n Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

E. M. Rogers Co.

A Real Brokers and Consignment House

Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

Futures, Storage, Merchandising

The Ft. Worth Elev. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Supply Trade

Des Moines, Ia.—The Walredh Supply Co. filed voluntary bankruptcy proceedings in federal court July 10. The action states the firm has debts it is unable to pay in full, and that it is willing to surrender all of its property to its creditors.

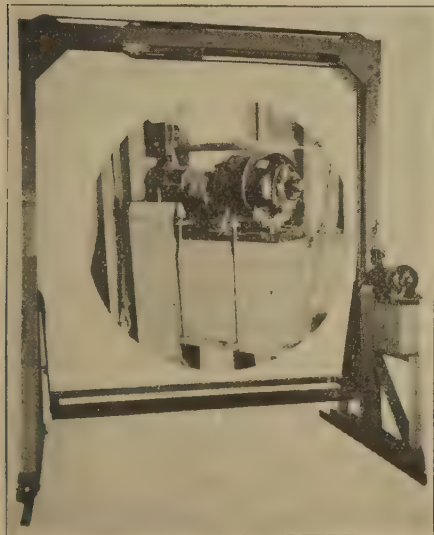
Everyone takes pride in the advertised article he buys. In the case of grain elevator machinery, the more advertising the owners see, the more satisfied they are with their purchase, and the more they urge their fellow elevator operators to buy the same equipment.

A German court recently held that any business man who fails to read his trade journals is guilty of gross negligence, giving judgment for the plaintiff in a case in which a man, sued for infringement of patent, pleaded that he did not read the trade organ in which full warning had been given against infringement.

Lansing, Mich.—Sales of machinery to farmers are exempt from the 3% sales tax according to a ruling July 19 by the state board of tax administration, farmers using such machinery in production, the tax being paid by the ultimate consumer of farm products. Exemptions from the tax on machinery and fuel will be granted other manufacturers and distributors upon individual application.

Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng.—Henry Simon Ltd. have ready for distribution a beautifully printed, well illustrated catalog, descriptive of the company's extensive line of pneumatic conveying equipment. One of the recent improvements in pneumatic handling equipment described in this catalog is the Simon tipper seal. The function of this seal is to allow of the discharging of the grain without permitting sufficient air to enter the system as would destroy the vacuum and arrest the flow of the material.

Chicago, Ill.—For a souvenir book of A Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago free of charge write to the Link-Belt Co., Chicago, and receive a pamphlet of 48 handsomely illustrated pages giving special attention to the mechanical handling of grain, such as the silent chain drive, roller drive, herringbone speed reducer, shaft couplings, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, idlers, trippers, screw conveyors, steel elevator casings, grain car unloaders, the automatic power shovel, portable belt conveyor, electric car spotter, car puller and numberless other devices developed during the past 100 years of progress.



New Hydraulic Truck Dump

Schenectady, N. Y.—Operation of a synchronous electric motor at variable speeds with efficiency is the accomplishment of a new invention by E. F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Co. Direct from the line power is fed into thyatron tubes converting it into different frequencies before delivery to the motor. This varying frequency in the current results in varying speeds of the motor. The grid control makes it possible to start with full torque from standstill and to operate the motor at any desired speed without wasting power in resistance. With commutator motors, the efficiency between power lines and the motor shaft is now about 90%; with the thyatron control this efficiency will be raised to about 98½%.

The new barley grades of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture are not fair to producers as to scabby barley, declared the Minnesota State Board of Grain Appeals at its recent annual meeting.

Washington, D. C.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration on July 13 authorized the crop production loan offices at St. Louis, Missouri, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, to make special seed loans to farmers in Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota, and Minnesota, where crops have been damaged by intense heat or hail and windstorms recently. Farmers have been left with little or no feed for their livestock this fall and winter in from one to six counties in these States.

New Hydraulic Truck Dump

The change from the horse drawn wagon to the motor truck with its heavier load and varying length has taxed the ingenuity of builders of dumps for country elevators.

The hydraulic dumping hoist is the most recent addition to the list of improved truck dumps. With this dump the front wheels of the truck are raised by a cradle movable lengthwise of the driveway to accommodate trucks of different lengths.

No alterations are made in the building to install the hydraulic lift, it being only necessary to lay two light rails, one on each side of the driveway, for the wheels carrying the lift. Two steel uprights support a cross beam on which is mounted the hydraulic cylinder and piston exerting the pull on the steel cable passing over pulleys at top of the uprights to elevate the cradle.

The track may be placed overhead instead of on the floor of the driveway, doing away with the two pedestals, in another style of this dump, several sizes of which are built. The same cradle and control are used in both styles.

Mounted on one of the uprights is the oil tank, oil pump and 1-hp. G. E. electric motor forcing oil under high pressure of 800 lbs. per square inch into the hydraulic cylinder. This small motor provides sufficient power for a steady rapid lift, dumping a load in two minutes, economy of power and ease of operation being facilitated by the anti-friction and roller bearings used on all load carrying parts.

The cradle is easily driven upon, as it has a long angle on approach side and a short angle on the inside to hold wheels in place. The load can be stopped at any height and raised from this position without lowering to floor. The entire operation is controlled from rear of wagon or truck. Momentary contact switch and release valve avoid accidents and provide positive safe control. Having a large plant well equipped for the manufacture of automotive service devices the manufacturers are putting the same high standard of material and construction into this dump. Electric welding is used to hold the structure together, avoiding the tendency of bolts and rivets to loosen in service. Additional information will be furnished readers of the Grain & Feed Journals on application to the manufacturers, The Weaver Mfg. Co.

A Clear Work Floor in a South Dakota Elevator

A large work floor, free of obstructions except for the hopper scale, is a feature of the new elevator erected for the Farmers Elevator Co. at Letcher, S. D., by L. D. Wait. The new elevator, replacing one that burned, is built in keeping with the best construction practice for Northwestern service.

The 27,000 bu. cribbed structure rests on a 30x31 ft. foundation of 16 inch concrete. The cribbing is carried upward for 50 ft. The first 22 ft. being of 2x6's, the remainder of 2x4's.

The work floor is 13x30 ft., extending from the 14x46 ft. driveway to the track side of the elevator where the Milwaukee railroad spots cars for loading. The 16x24 ft. two-room office adjoins the driveway.

A 14x30 ft. cupola surmounts the structure. The elevator and cupola sides are covered with shiplap and all roofs with fireproof composition.

The elevator contains 14 bins, 8 of them over the work floor. All bracing in the bins is covered with a triangular piece which presents a deflecting edge to falling grain, and prevents rapid wearing away of the bracing.

The elevator is laid out for two legs, with pit openings to two boots, and the back openings arranged so grain can be drawn from either side of the house to either boot. These pits are kept free of moisture by steel boot pans, laid in concrete. Two boots were installed but only one leg was put in until need may develop for the second one.

The one leg is carefully braced so as to remain unaffected by the settling of the cribbing. It has a friction roller on the down belt. The 12 inch 4-ply, 32 oz. duck cup belt, is fitted with 11x6 inch Salem buckets on 10 in. centers, and runs over a 44 in. head pulley. Distributing is done thru a 9 inch radius single distributor. The leg is operated by a 7½ h.p. enclosed motor, thru a worm gear head drive.

An 8¼ inch well casing constitutes the loading spout. Bin spouting is of wood, lined with 26 gauge metal.

The driveway is fitted with a pneumatic truck lift, and steel grating 13 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in. wide. The exit doors of the driveway work easily on rollers, so that they can be opened or closed by ropes from the door between the office and driveway.

A 15 ton dump scale, with 9x18 ft. platform, does the weighing in the driveway. Its beam is housed on the driveway side of the office. A 10 ton scale is outside the elevator for weighing coal and other commodities.

A 60 bu. hopper scale does the outbound weighing. It sets on the work floor and empties into the leg for elevation to the loading spout.

C. P. Murphy is manager. The company handles coal as its major sideline.



27,000 Bu. Cribbed Elevator at Letcher, S. D.

Field Seeds

Marshfield, Wis.—The annual state seedsmen's conference was held here July 21.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Charred Bag Co. has installed a seed cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Huth Seed Co. has installed a seed cleaner supplied by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The K. & A. Seed Co. has amended its articles of incorporation to change its name to Allied Seed Co.

Laddonia, Mo.—A. B. Smith is erecting a large building in which to conduct a wholesale seed business. For three years he represented Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bro. of St. Louis as buyer. Cleaning machinery will be installed.

Lincoln, Neb.—Rules for the production and certification of small grain, flaxseed and sudan grass seed have been promulgated by the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture. Certification fees for the coming year have been decreased from \$3 to \$2 per man. Each grower of certified seed must be a member of the Nebraska Crop Growers' Ass'n which is the delegated agency for carrying on the work under the Nebraska certified seed law.

With foreign exchange so decidedly against those who must pay for imports it is not surprising that our imports of forage plant seeds are running light. During the first half of July as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture imports of white clover seed amounted to 4,400 lbs., of winter rape 500 lbs., of English ryegrass 5,700 lbs., hairy vetch 394,800 lbs., and spring vetch 55,100 lbs. Of seeds not subject to the federal seed act there was imported 73,900 lbs. Chewing's fescue and 97,500 lbs. rough-stalked meadow grass.

Korean Lespedeza has three particularly important characteristics: it grows on thin acid soils, tho it does better on sweet fertile soils and responds to both lime and fertilizer applications; it grows during hot, dry weather of summer and early fall when most pasture crops are handicapped; and it competes well with a heavy nurse or companion crop under conditions where other legumes sometimes fail. Being a legume, lespedeza tends to build up soils, tho less readily than clover, but its ability to grow where clover fails makes it an excellent crop. It also is valuable in retarding soil erosion.

Chicago, Ill.—Special seed loans for farmers in Northern Illinois whose crops were damaged by recent wind and hailstorms were authorized July 13 by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., federal farm credit administrator, for buying amber cane, millet and similar seed that may be sown now for hay or forage. The loans will not exceed \$10 for each family.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

FAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

Onawa, Ia.—The entire stocks of cane seed in the three seed stores here have been sold out to farmers trying to grow hay after the failure of the pastures on account of the dry weather.

New Seed Trade-Marks

Germain Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has registered stripes and bars of contrasting colors applied to two edges of a seed bag, as trade-mark No. 336,864, for flower and vegetable seeds.

Varieties of Corn for Ensilage

An investigation of the value, for silage purposes, of different types and varieties of corn was conducted over a period of six successive years. Late-maturing single-ear varieties (Ardelt, Mexican June, and Virginia horsetooth) and late-maturing prolific varieties (Cocke prolific and Garrick prolific) were compared with varieties maturing grain (including Reid yellow dent, Leaming, Boone county white, and Democrat, single-ear varieties, and Illinois two-ear, a prolific variety).

Digestion trials showed Reid yellow dent highest, Virginia horsetooth next and Cocke prolific lowest.

Since the three kinds of silage ranked in the same order in percentages of dry matter, the Reid silage is seen to have been much higher in percentage of total digestible nutrients than either the Virginia or Cocke silage, and the Virginia silage was higher than the Cocke. The metabolizable energy of the different silages was nearly proportional to the dry-matter content of the silage as fed at the Ill. Exp. Sta.

No Beer from Feed Barley

John J. Murphy, barley and oats specialist of the Bartlett, Frazier Co., Chicago, points out that:

"The various grades of barley promulgated by the department of agriculture which are now traded in are feed barleys and are not necessarily satisfactory for malting purposes.

"Under the present grading it is not possible to specify the type of barley wanted when dealing in barley futures. Delivery may be made in barley which may be used either for feeding or malting purposes under the present system of grading.

"Thus an uninitiated person might buy barley futures under the apprehension that he is buying a grain required by the brewing industry whereas he might take delivery in a grain satisfactory only for feeding purposes. A barley satisfactory for malting purposes might sell at 75 cents a bushel, whereas that good only for feeding purposes would bring only 40 cents a bushel. Both grains, under the government's present standards, might be included in special number 2s, as an example.

"The barley com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade is now endeavoring to get the government to differentiate between feed and malt barleys, which will clear up the situation.

"Barley used for malting purposes, irrespective of grade, must be mellow, sound and of uniform type and berry. The maltsters require barley which germinates over 90 per cent.

"The present grades of barley were promulgated by the government during the prohibition period. In establishing the grades the government took into consideration requirements from feeding and merchandising standpoints only, paying practically no attention to the needs of the brewing industry."

Unsuccessful End for Government in Business

Grain & Feed Journals: We read your "Uncle Sam Cutting Seed Prices" and we were quite impressed with it as we feel it was absolutely hitting the nail on the head and the writer positively did not side step the issue or leave anything in doubt as to what he was talking about.

While it may be unethical to deal in personalities, we believe that if the world at large knew more about Uncle Sam's employees, it might correct some of the evils that are now existing.

We have the same feelings against the Government in business as the writer of this article and probably feel a great deal toward the individual referred to but do not know that we would have had guts enough to have gone on record, probably the lack of courage to express one's convictions is more or less responsible for the tangle we are now in.

If business of all kinds could be left to its own destiny, it probably would be a long step toward recovery as it most assuredly cannot be operated by the Government and come to a successful end.—W. R. Billings, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$90,000,000 for Reducing Wheat Acreage

Initial wheat adjustment payments of approximately \$90,000,000 will be available for farmers as early this fall as county wheat production control associations can be organized under the wheat plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Following an estimate by Secretary Wallace that taxable consumption of wheat in the United States for the next year would total 460,000,000 bus., administrators of the Adjustment Act, in conference with wheat section officials, decided to offer farmers contracts providing for an initial payment of 20 cents a bushel and a final payment of not less than 8 cents and not more than 10 cents a bushel.

The 30 cents a bushel processing tax imposed July 9, is estimated to yield \$138,000,000 on the estimated 460,000,000 bus. taxable domestic consumption. Payments to farmers are to be based on an allotment computed at 54 per cent of the average production of farmers for the last five years.

Payments on 1933 crops are offered to farmers who sign contracts by which they agree to reduce the acreage planted for the 1934 and 1935 crops by a percentage set by the Secretary of Agriculture. Final determination of the acreage cut to be asked by the Secretary will depend in part upon the outcome of the London wheat discussions, but in no event is the reduction requested to exceed 20 per cent of the farmer's planted acreage.

Administration officials decided on the two-cent reserve in the final payment in order to insure that they have freedom of action if the opportunity arises to help the wheat growers by opening up new export markets. If no such opportunity is found, the second payment will be made in the full amount, less local administrative costs.

Checks for the initial adjustment payments are scheduled to be mailed as soon as county wheat production control associations can be organized to administer the act locally, and complete the farm allotments. The second payment will be made next spring.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Grain Carriers

The Grand Trunk on July 15 began car ferry service between Milwaukee and Muskegon, Mich.

The 4-masted barque Parma has for the second time won the grain race from Australia to England.

Chicago, Ill.—Several steamers have been chartered to hold grain in storage here. Two of the boats contain 436,000 bus. rye. The rate has advanced to 4 cents per bushel net.

Chicago, Ill.—Several cars of grain were part of a train badly wrecked on the C. & N.-W. Ry. at Geneva, Ill., July 11. An axle broke, and several cars toppled into the Fox River.

Austin, Tex.—The state railroad commission has refused the request of the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange for a reduction of 25% or more in freight rates on grain and grain products to meet truck competition.

Thos. E. McKay, a member of the public utilities commission of Utah, has been chosen general chairman of the central western shippers advisory board, replacing J. W. Short-hill of the Farmers West Central Grain Co., of Omaha.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended July 8 totaled 44,940, against 30,293 a year ago. This is a remarkable improvement over the low point reached for the week ending Mar. 14, when 18,127 cars were loaded.

C. W. Galligan, chairman of the Illinois Freight Ass'n, has served notice that the publication of the individual "Illinois" Classification will be discontinued. Future ratings will be available by references in the Consolidated Classification.

Hayes, Ill.—When the operators of a blower here made written application for a car it was refused by the Illinois Central and the blower operators threatened to take up the furnishing of the car with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Oswego, N. Y.—Upper planking having dried apart the barge R. E. Hanley began taking water after having been loaded with 20,000 bus. of corn for New York and a fire engine was called to keep the water down until the timbers could soak and swell.

N. M. Paterson has tied up 16 of his lake steamers on account of the cutting of rates to 2 cents a bushel from Ft. William to Montreal. Even at 3c he says a boat will lose 1½ to 2c on each bushel handled. Boats carrying coal, pulp, newsprint and general cargo west are making the low rates for a return load.

The Transportation Com'te of 1933 has been formed at Chicago and will hold its first meeting at New York Aug. 10. The organizers were in conference for three days and represented American Bankers Ass'n, American Highway Freight Ass'n, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Newspaper Publishers Ass'n, American Short Line Railroad Ass'n, American Railway Ass'n, Ass'n of Railway Executives, Ass'n of Regulated Lake Lines, Mississippi Valley Ass'n, Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., National Ass'n of Manufacturers, Railway Business Ass'n, Security Owners Ass'n and National Ass'n of Mutual Savings Banks. Harry A. Wheeler, pres. of the Railway Business Ass'n, says: It is felt that if all differences of opinion among various agencies of transportation and users of transportation are aired, and at least boiled down to two opposing views, and, a unified policy adopted, the aid to congress in evolving new legislation and eliminating delay and smoke-screens from oral inquiry will be of tremendous value.

The Southwestern Freight Bureau has request to establish stopping in transit privileges to partly unload shipments of Feed, Animal or Poultry, as shown in Section 3, Item 560-B, SWL Tariff 173-E. Rates to drouth stricken areas in Texas have been extended to embrace the following counties: Hemphill, Roberts, Gray, Carson, Randall, Deaf Smith, Farmer and Wheeler.

D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington recently to present a protest against a tariff on grain and grain products to Florida gulf ports published by the Mississippi Valley Barge Line. Unless the railroads can make similar reductions some of the South-eastern business now handled by Cincinnati will be shifted thru St. Louis.

Chicago, Ill.—Continuing the Hoch-Smith grain rate hearing the examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission last week heard W. R. Scott, traffic commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade; C. T. Vandenoever, of the International Milling Co., and W. T. Macauley, traffic manager of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, who was backed up by H. Frank Summers, L. Collingwood, E. J. Whalen, H. C. Morton, W. C. Fuller and Ralph Russell. Prior to the period in which the 17000 rates were in effect, and since, Hutchinson was unable to ship grain east of the Missouri River, but that in the period in which the 17000 rates were in effect it was beginning to ship substantial quantities into that territory. Mr. Macauley gave what he said was the rate reason for the situation described by the commercial witnesses. Existence of transit balances out of Omaha and St. Louis, he said, made it possible for dealers at those markets to substitute tonnage in such a way that they could ship into the destination territory in question at less than the normal charges, shutting out Hutchinson.

Change in Chicago Switching Charges

The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 19 ordered that the railroad companies, effective Sept. 20, make the same charges on intrastate as on interstate switching in the Chicago district.

The Illinois intrastate charges have been lower; and the state commissions of Illinois and Indiana have hitherto resisted efforts to have them raised to the interstate level.

Within a week it is expected the railroads will make known their decision whether to raise the intrastate rates or lower the interstate rates. If they are raised some shipper can go into court to have the increase enjoined. The change will be general, applying to grain as well as other carload freight.

This action, detrimental to the Chicago market, follows the ill-advised course of the traffic manager of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce. Dealers in railway supplies who are members of the Ass'n of Commerce may see some advantage for their individual firms by currying favor with the railroad companies; and State Street merchants handling L.c.l. shipments who are members of the same Ass'n also may be willing to sell out the interests of carload shippers in the Chicago district.

The Commission admitted that raising the intrastate charges would probably divert traffic to trucks, pipe lines and water lines, but it held that the increased rates would bring increased revenue to the railroads. It said also the railroads in some instances could not make rates low enough to regain traffic from the trucks.

The bureau of internal revenue has issued temporary rulings covering application of the 5 per cent dividend tax carried in the industrial recovery act to partly finance the public works program. The tax does not apply to dividends declared before midnight, June 15, 1933.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25485, Davis Milling Co., Inc. v. Norfolk Southern. By division 3. Dismissed. Rate, wheat, in bulk, Wenona, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., not shown to have been unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

No. 24485, Northrup, King & Co. v. C. M. St. P. & P. By Examiner W. H. Smith. Rates, sweetclover seed, points in South Dakota to Minneapolis, Minn., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation proposed.

No. 25525, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. Dardanelle & Russellville. By Examiner T. Naftalin. Dismissal proposed. Proportional rates, corn, oats and coarse grains, or the products thereof, Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Ia., to Coffeyville, Kan., there transited and reforwarded to points in Arkansas, not unreasonable.

No. 23599, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. M. P. By Examiner Richard Yardley. Upon further hearing reparation proposed to be awarded to C. O. Ross and Haz W. Reed, amounting to \$591.59 on account of unreasonable rates, grain, points in Kansas, milled in transit at Coffeyville, Kan., and the products reshipped to destinations in Arkansas, under the findings in 169 I. C. C. 719.

No. 25050, Red Star Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 2. Refusal of Santa Fe to absorb switching charges for delivery of flour and other wheat products to warehouses on connecting lines at destinations in Oklahoma to which joint rates were and are in effect found to be in violation of its tariff provisions and illegal prior to Dec. 30, 1929, when a change was made in them, but not on and after that date. Reparation awarded.

I. and S. No. 3835, routing grain from Kansas to Missouri. By division 3. Proposed changes in routing of grain and grain products, points on the Santa Fe in Kansas to destinations on the M.-K.-T. and Frisco in Kansas and Missouri, found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered to be canceled and proceeding discontinued. Santa Fe proposed changes to prevent short-hauling of itself, it said, and to save mileage, claiming that the routes concerned would be shortened from 208,409 and 43,709 miles to destinations on the Frisco and M.-K.-T., respectively, to 193,070 and 37,597 miles, respectively, over the proposed routes. The Commission said the record did not establish that the Santa Fe was being short-hauled to any considerable extent.

No. 23710, Anderson, Smith & Hamilton, Inc. v. C. & N. W., and a sub-number, Poultry Producers of Central California v. Central California Traction Co. By division 3. Dismissed. Applicable rates, grain points in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska in transcontinental groups E, F and G, to Missouri River points, there stored, thence reshipped to points in California on the lines of the Southern Pacific, thence diverted or reconsigned to points in California on connecting lines or transited on the lines of the Southern Pacific and the products thereof reshipped to points in California on connecting lines, determined to have been, except from points in Iowa, inapplicable. Determined that the local rates were applicable to the Missouri River points; that a transcontinental rate of 61 cents was applicable beyond the Missouri River points to final destination on diverted or reconsigned corn; that transcontinental rates of 61 cents on corn, kaffir corn, sorghum and milo maize, 63.5 cents on cracked corn and ground corn, barley and sorghum, and 67 cents on poultry feed, were applicable beyond the Missouri River points on grain transited at Southern Pacific milling points and the grain or products thereof reshipped to the considered destinations; and that the joint transcontinental rates charged on final destinations. Applicable rates not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful. Shipments covered by the title complaint not misrouted.

Dollar Wheat is a godsend to Ohio farmers, whose crop promises 34,730,000 bus., against a 5-year average of 27,073,000 bus.

Elevator Storage Scarce

The scarcest article now in Chicago is storage room.

The elevators are all filled to the roof and boats have already been chartered to take care of the surplus receipts.

Whether enough boats can be had to take care of the movement of corn and wheat is questionable. The situation from that point of view is very serious. However, storage facilities have always been provided in the past and may be now; but this will be only at a terrific expense to cash grain prices compared with the future.—Uhlmann Grain Co.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Warranty.—Sellers shipping grain under B/L to "shipper's order notify buyer," with attached draft for price, impliedly warranted its merchantable quality.—*Keeling v. Collins Grain Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 59 S. W. (2d) 226.

Crop Mortgage.—Mortgage lien on crops in hands of receiver, appointed in suit to foreclose real estate mortgage, held not superior to right of real estate mortgagee and receiver to reimbursement from proceeds of crop for labor and money expended in caring for and marketing them.—*Columbia Trust Co. v. Farmers & Merchants Bank. Supreme Court of Utah.* 22 Pac. (2d) 164.

Shipment of Mortgaged Grain.—Where mortgagee gave no written consent to shipment of mortgaged grain out of state, although mortgagee knew thereof, mortgagee did not lose lien (Code 1932, § 44-1007). Alleged converter of mortgaged grain held chargeable with notice and knowledge of properly recorded crop mortgage covering grain.—*Hopkins v. Helmsley. Supreme Court of Idaho.* 22 Pac. (2d) 138.

Laborer's Lien on Crops.—Laborer's lien for work on tenant's crops held inferior to landlord's lien, absent conflicting agreement (Civ. Code 1910, §§ 3335, 3340). Agent with entire control of all landlord's business affairs held "general agent," whose alleged agreement that he would see that laborer employed by tenant was paid out of crops, would constitute binding waiver of landlord's priority of lien on crops (Civ. Code 1910, §§ 3335, 3340, 3595).—*Nelson v. Fuqua. Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 169 S. E. 206.

Waiver of Landlord's Lien.—Agreement, whereby landlords, in consideration of the third party's furnishing cash, merchandise, and supplies to tenant for purpose of making crop for the year 1931, waived to the third party any and all amounts not exceeding \$3,000 which might be due landlords for rent until the third party should have been paid amount advanced, included only amount furnished tenant in 1931, since the landlords were not informed at time the waiver was signed that the tenant was indebted to the third party for a balance on an old account, and it could be fairly inferred that when landlords waived the lien they had in mind that the indebtedness referred to was that to be incurred for purpose of making the crop for the year 1931, as that was the reason for which they were signing the waiver.—*Silbernagel & Co. v. Taliaferro. Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 53 S. W. (2d) 999.

Misrouting Penalized \$125 to \$500.—Carrier's misrouting of freight by delivering freight to connecting carrier other than one designated in bill of lading subjects offending carrier to liability for penalties (Rev. St. 1925, arts. 6474, 6475). Unintentional and innocent mistake of fact held no defense to carrier in action for penalty for misrouting freight in violation of instructions in bill of lading (Rev. St. 1925, arts. 6474, 6475). W. H. Temple brot this suit under article 6475, Rev. Civ. Statutes of Texas, 1925, which provides a penalty of from \$125 to \$500 for misrouting by a carrier. Unintentional mistake by carrier's agent at point of origin, Lamesa, caused the car of corn to be delivered to the G. & S. F. at Sweetwater instead of to the Texas & Pacific, which was to move it to Dallas. The G. & S. F. moved the car over its own line to the destination, Farmersville.—*Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Temple Grain & Hay Co. Commission of Appeals of Texas.* 58 S. W. (2d) 47.

Taxation.—Co-operative marketing corporation held not deprived of tax exemption by having purchased outright small percentage of products in order to meet contracts (26 USCA § 982 (12)).—*Producers' Produce Co. v. Crooks, Collector of Internal Revenue. U. S. District Court, Missouri.* 2 Fed. Supp. 969.

Rights of Consignee under Straight B/L.—As between shipper and consignee, nothing appearing to contrary, delivery of goods to carrier under straight B/L was delivery to consignee which became beneficial owner of goods and could maintain action against carrier for failure to deliver goods (St. 1931, § 121.46). Assignment by shipper of account against consignee did not operate as assignment of goods shipped under straight B/L so as to permit assignee which had no title to goods to maintain action against carrier for failure to deliver goods (St. 1931, § 121.46).—*State Bank of De Pere v. C. & N. W. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.* 248 N. W. 423.

Operation of Trucks.—Facts disclosed that truckers hauled freight of various kinds between various cities at irregular intervals and at irregular rates; that they hauled hogs, grain, and live stock for farmers, freight from wholesale houses and manufacturing concerns to merchants; that they did not advertise for nor solicit any business; and that the charge made for services rendered was according to the time consumed and the difficulty encountered in making the delivery. Held: Truckers hauling freight as occasion required were not operating motor vehicles between fixed termini or over regular route within statute requiring certificate. (Code 1931, § 5105-a1 et seq., § 5105-a40 et seq., and § 5105-c1 et seq.).—*Board of Railroad Commissioners of Iowa v. Lischer Bros. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 246 N. W. 264.

Boston, Mass.—H. J. Baker & Bro. have recently received 75 tons of bran and middlings imported from Argentina.

For Review of Decision on Grain Futures Act

The Bartlett-Frazier Co., Paddleford & Lamy, F. S. Lewis & Co., and Jas. E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, on July 17 petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States to review the decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals published in Mar. 22 number of the Journals, as rendered Mar. 16, upholding the validity of the Grain Futures Act.

The brokers object to the government spying on their customers.

The statute is vague and indefinite because it employs the word "manipulation" which has never been defined.

It is insisted that the business is essentially private and that no declaration by Congress that it had a public interest could legally confer on the federal government the power of supervision authorized in the act.

The firms contended there is constant danger that their general market condition may become known to others thru the inspection made of their records by employes of the agricultural department and thru reports, which the act would require them to make. They added the act is an unwarranted invasion of their rights of privacy.

The law, the petition said, forced them to stand by while department agents rummaged their private books and records.

Montana Grain Dealers Meet

The Montana Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at Havre, Mont., July 11.

O. S. WARDEN, of Great Falls, chairman of the state highway commission and a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, spoke on the president's recovery program, and urged the dealers to preserve their organization.

M. A. BELL, agronomist at the North Montana Exp. Sta., delivered an address on wheat production, illustrated with charts.

T. J. LARSON, of Dutton was chosen temporary sec'y in absence of J. J. Lavin of Great Falls.

Officers elected are W. T. Cowan, pres.; J. J. Lavin, Great Falls, sec'y. Directors: M. B. Nelson, Minneapolis; J. P. Miller, Froid; W. N. Smith, Great Falls, and J. J. Lavin.

The next convention will be held at Great Falls.



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Feedstuffs

Fontana, Cal.—Feed dealers held a meeting here recently to consider complying with the industrial recovery act.

New Orleans, La.—We are endeavoring to form a retail feed ass'n in New Orleans, and if successful will join a national organization.—Broad Street Feed Store.

Jeanette, Pa.—The R. S. Altman Co., feed miller, has increased wages from 15 to 30c an hour, and advanced the price of feed products 15c per 100 lbs.

In conformity with the requirements of the Iodine Educational Buro the Carey Salt Co. adds 3 pounds of potassium iodide to the ton of salt.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—One of the leading poultry conventions of the year is that of the International Baby Chick Ass'n to be held here Aug. 6 to 10. Many educational exhibits will be displayed.

Chicago, Ill.—Traffic Manager R. M. Field has been appointed executive vice pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n to aid the officers in developing plans for industry control as desired by the federal government.

Cows have been taught to form the habit of eating moss by sprinkling the herbage with molasses, says Sir Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador. Hitherto cows could not be kept in that cold country, for the want of feed. An abundance of moss is available.

New members of the Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Orris I. Kinne, Selah; Toppenish Hay & Grain Co., Toppenish; Farmers Exchange, Kennewick; Grandview Feed Store, Grandview; C. M. Erickson Feed Co., Cashmere; Shaffer Bros., Kent; Farmers Whse. & Milling Co., Palouse; Northwest Seed Co., Seattle.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Fred L. Waldron, Ltd., have opened a feed mill in a 2-story brick building to turn out 20 tons per day of poultry, cattle and hog feeds. Thos. M. Mundy is in charge of the feed business. Most of the machines were bought on the Pacific Coast. The mixer was made locally.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n has recently received applications for membership from the Nickel Plate Elevator Co., Cleveland, O.; Great Eight Mills, Jackson, Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., Meridian, Miss.; Arlington Heights Roller Mills, Arlington Heights, Ill.; Blair Elevator Co., Atchison, Kan.; Yantic Grain & Products Co., Norwich, Conn., and E. W. Bailey & Co., Montpelier, Vt.

Salem, Ore.—The new trucking law was the subject of a conference here between A. C. Hauser of the Oregon Public Service Commission with a com'te of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, composed of Howard Hadley, Hillsboro; Julius Lensch, Portland; Leslie Walrad, Gresham, and Leon S. Jackson, Portland. The mileage tax is to be calcu-

lated outside the three-mile zone only on the direct distance from the feed dealer's place of business, and not on deliveries within the city.

New Haven, Conn.—Bulletin 351 of the Connecticut Agri. Exp. Sta. contains the feed law, definitions of feedstuffs and new registrations of brands. Of 836 official samples 121 were deficient in one or more items, of nutrients guaranteed, but of the total guaranties made (2508), the total number of deficiencies was 128. Thus it is seen that 85% of the samples substantially met or exceeded guaranties, and that of the total guaranties made 95% were met or exceeded. Only one instance of the use of wire in attaching tags was found. Such practice is illegal in this State. No serious contamination with weed seeds was noted and, in general, ingredients claimed were substantiated so far as our microscopic examinations could discover.

Sales Tax Exemption in Michigan

The Michigan state board of tax administration has ruled that the 3% sales tax need not be paid by dealers on their sales to farmers and dairymen of feeds, etc., used in production, on the theory that the tax will be paid by the eventual consumer of the products.

In its closing session July 18 the state legislature adopted a resolution stating that it was the legislative intent to apply the sales tax to retail sales only, recommending to the state board that products sold to manufacturers, shippers or farmers for use in the conduct of their business be exempted.

Brewers' Grains Make Useful Feed

Wet brewers' grains are worth between one-fourth and one-fifth of the price of gluten feed, says Professor H. A. Hopper of the New York state college of agriculture. The gluten feed furnished 1,614 pounds of total digestible nutrients to the ton compared to 334 pounds to the ton for the brewers' grains. He adds that the malting processes thru which the grains pass do not increase the feeding value, and that some of the processes reduce the amount of nutrients originally stored in the grains.

The wet grains resemble corn silage closely in composition, altho feeders regard the wet grains as a concentrate. Corn silage contains slightly more nutrients but the brewers' grains have about four times more digestible protein. When dry, the brewers' grains compare fairly closely to gluten feed in feeding value.

Wet brewers' grains are usually fed near the brewery. They should be fed to dairy cows in water-tight boxes or mangers, along with good hay or fodder, and any needed grain supplements. The usual amount to feed is twenty to twenty-five pounds of the wet grains a day to dairy cows; and it is objectionable to feed the wet grains exclusively. When fed as a grain supplement, four pounds of wet grains furnish the equivalent of one pound of dry grain that contains about 26% protein.

The wet brewers' grains are said to be useful for feeding cattle and hogs, when used with dry feed, and when the wet grains do not make up more than half the ration. Horses should not be fed more than twenty pounds of the wet grains daily, or sheep more than one pound for each 100 pounds of live weight.

New Feed Trade-Marks

I. H. Nester & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have registered the word Nestco as trade-mark No. 337,584 for semi-solid buttermilk for feed for poultry and animals.

Oregon Dealers Consider Code

At the annual meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at Salem July 13 the proposed code of trade practices was read and suggestions from the members invited.

It was agreed that the Board of Governors should meet in joint session with the Board of the Washington Ass'n at Tacoma, Washington, Tacoma Hotel, on July 22, to whip the code into final form. It will then be presented to various group meetings thruout the state for further revision if necessary.

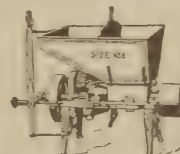
It was suggested that a Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n be organized, to include the inland empire.

Officers were elected as follows: pres., Willis Small, Eugene; vice pres., Alex Cellars, McMinnville; treas., Leslie Walrad, Gresham, and manager, Leon S. Jackson, Portland; governors, Walrad, Small, Cellars; Walter Barkus, Salem, and Ray Mischke, Medford.

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Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cococanut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tankage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
June 10.....	12.00	15.45	10.55	14.25
June 17.....	11.90	15.40	10.35	13.75
June 24.....	13.40	17.00	12.25	16.55
July 1.....	16.75	20.50	15.60	19.40
July 8.....	17.50	20.50	16.20	20.30
July 15.....	20.25	23.50	18.70	21.90
July 22.....	Closed.		Closed.	

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A trade practice conference of the baby chick industry has been authorized by the Federal Trade Commission to be held in the Civic Auditorium at 1 p. m., Aug. 10, at the time of the annual convention of the industry. Among the trade practices to be discussed at the conference are: Making guaranties as to the lives of the chicks, which are impossible to perform; guaranties of egg production; operating the same plant under two different names; falsely advertising chicks sold from blood tested stock where the facts are that only a few flocks of the producer have been so blood tested; advertising certain good qualities in their flocks like high egg production, then filling orders received from flocks not owned or managed by the advertiser; failure to make adjustment of losses; and failure to ship promptly on date promised.

Poultry and Egg Report

Washington, D. C., July 21.—Farm flocks contained more young chickens on July 1 this year than last. A considerable increase is reported in the North and West, which supply most of the chickens and eggs for market. The South shows decreases.

A heavy marketing of hens in June marked the shift from a price relationship between poultry products and feed that has been favorable to the poultry producers, to a relationship unfavorable to them.

The number of hens in farm flocks, which has remained from 2 to 4 per cent above numbers last year up to June, had fallen by July 1 to slightly below numbers on that date last year. The decrease in numbers during June was approximately 8 per cent. The usual decrease is less than 5 per cent. This is equivalent to an increase of 60 per cent or more in disappearance of hens during June thru farm consumption, sale and mortality. A large proportion of these hens went to market, as shown by the unusually heavy weekly receipts of live poultry at packing plants in the Central West, which ranged from 60 per cent to 95 per cent higher during June this year than last.

Chickens Do Not Condemn Oats

By PROF. WALTER B. KRUECK

Over-indulgence often causes trouble. The corn-belt hens were forced for many years to survive as best they could upon the cheapest product the farmer had. In many cases this was oats. Then chicks did not grow well, the pullets did not mature early—and the hens did not lay. And so oats carried away a "black eye."

Experimental feeding trials and general nutrition work are demonstrating that a reasonable quantity of good heavy oats can be used very advantageously in the ration. Several experiment stations have demonstrated the value of ground whole oats in rations for the growing of broilers. Better growth is obtained with fewer difficulties from slipped tendons and crooked legs.

The Ohio Experiment Station of Wooster, O., has shown that about 20 per cent of good quality heavy oats in the scratch feed increased total feed consumption, helped to maintain the body weight of pullets and gave about 15 per cent better egg production as compared to pullets receiving no oats in the ration. Practical tests have shown that some oats in the mash has a tendency to improve palatability and consequently help to maintain profitable production.

Feeders, however, should be cautioned against the abuse of oats as an ingredient. Excessive amounts will be detrimental and will limit the bird's possibilities. Poor quality oats should never be used, but good quality, heavy oats if

not composing over too great a portion of the entire ration are very desirable and are gaining in favor every day with good poultrymen.

Turkey Rations and Feeding

By Dr. J. E. HUNTER of Pennsylvania State College, before Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Two turkey rations have been formulated by the Poultry Department of the Pennsylvania State College. Their composition on a 2000 pound basis is given below, as well as recommendations in using these rations:

Turkey Starter	
480 lbs.	yellow corn meal
260 lbs.	standard wheat bran
240 lbs.	wheat flour middlings
200 lbs.	finely ground heavy oats
240 lbs.	dried milk
100 lbs.	alfalfa leaf meal
220 lbs.	meat scrap
220 lbs.	fish meal
20 lbs.	salt
20 lbs.	cod liver oil
Turkey Developer	
620 lbs.	yellow corn meal
300 lbs.	standard wheat bran
280 lbs.	wheat flour middlings
240 lbs.	finely ground heavy oats
100 lbs.	alfalfa leaf meal
280 lbs.	meat scrap
160 lbs.	dried milk
20 lbs.	salt.

FEEDING.—At day-old feed the starting mash in small chick size hoppers. If the poults are not allowed direct sunshine after they are a few days old the amount of cod liver oil should be doubled.

At 4 weeks of age—feed fine oyster shell and grit on top of the mash in the regular hoppers.

At 8 weeks of age—feed oyster shell and grit in special hoppers available to the poults at all times during the life of the birds. Feed the turkey developer from 8 weeks until maturity. If the poults are confined the cod liver oil should be continued in the developer mash until ten weeks before the birds are to be marketed.

At 12 weeks of age—feed a grain mixture of two parts of cracked yellow corn and one part of wheat in open hoppers until the birds are marketed.

HIGH PROTEIN FEED SUPERIOR.—In 1930 the new higher protein turkey feed was compared to the normal chick starting mash and it was found that superior turkeys were produced on the higher protein mash. Some difficulty was experienced with a fishy flavor or odor in the carcasses. The difficulty was eliminated in 1931 by eliminating the fish meal and cod liver oil from the developing mash. Approximately 2000 birds on the high protein turkey mash have been under study at the college.

MINERALS.—It will be noted that no calcium or phosphorus supplement is added to either of the Penn State turkey mash. This omission was made to prevent the occurrence of slipped tendons or hock disease, a deformity of the leg bones to which the growing turkey is particularly susceptible. However, the birds are given access to oyster shell at an early age. In this way they can take care of their needs for additional calcium. The phosphorus content of the mash is quite high and believed to be ample because of the large quantities of animal protein used which carry considerable calcium and phosphorus.

Many cases of rickets have appeared in young growing turkeys when given the same levels of cod liver oil commonly supplied to growing chicks of the same age. Work is under way at the Pennsylvania State College at the present time to determine the fundamental vitamin "D" requirement of growing turkeys and preliminary work indicates that the need of the growing poult for cod liver oil is higher than for the chick under similar conditions.

The use of high protein mashes, of course, increases the cost of the ration, but experimental work has revealed that in the early part of the poult's life the higher protein mashes produce a pound of grain more efficiently than the lower protein mashes. In many localities, high protein turkey mash are not available, and it has been the practice of some turkey growers to take a chick ration and increase the protein by the addition of approximately 10 per cent of meat scrap or some other high protein concentrate. It is possible that a considerable portion of the protein in a high protein turkey mash may be furnished by some vegetable protein product such as soy bean meal. Work is being conducted this season at Penn State Experiment Station to determine whether or not such substitutions may be made efficiently. A chick starting mash can be fed to growing turkeys with good success if liquid milk can be kept before the birds at all times.

In its release of June 29 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives the closing price of July wheat futures each week, the latest being June 17. It was not for the lack of a leased wire service and a personnel costing the taxpayers millions yearly that the figures for June 24 were not included. The trade, the farmers and the general public had the closing figures of June 17 ten days before the government's costly service reached the waste basket.

The Agricultural Credit Service will make loans to farm co-operatives applying for same, and such loans will be businesslike and free from political and promotional considerations which were so prevalent under the former setup. Loans will be made to co-operatives on not to exceed 60% of the value of the plants or facilities on which the security rests and a mortgage is given, and rates of interest will be not less than 3% and not over 6% per annum.

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By L. M. Hurd

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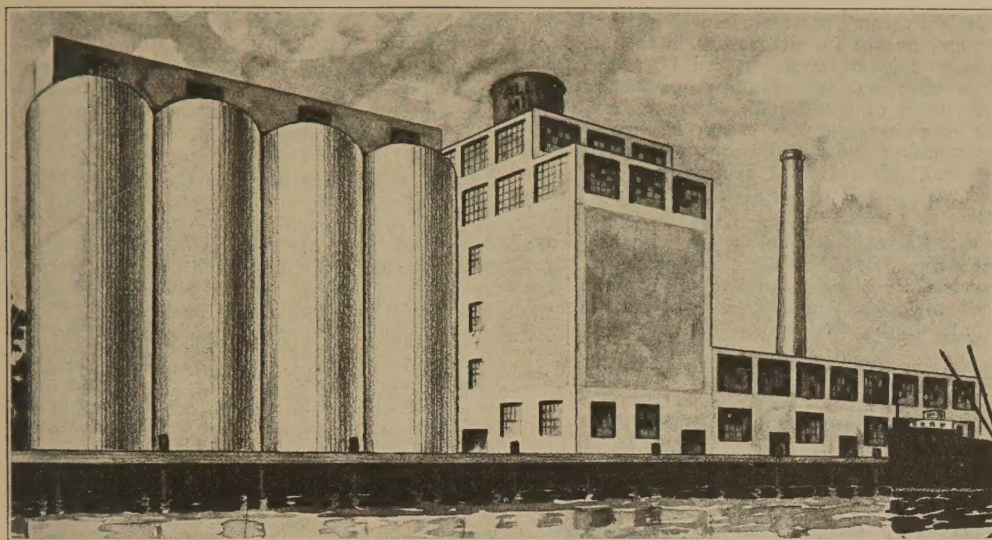
Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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New 200,000-bu. Concrete Elevator and Soybean Plant of Allied Mill at Portsmouth, Va.
New Geared Motor Drive for Elevator Heads.

Feeding Whole Soybeans Causes Soft Pork

By EVERETT E. ROQUEMORE

Packers and leading college experimenters have frequently warned hog feeders in the soybean growing belt against feeding raw, whole or ground soybeans. Soybeans contain about 19% oil, which means a hog consuming 200 pounds of raw beans actually takes into its system about 35 or 40 pounds of oil. Then comes soft pork, which has caused packers so much worry.

The pork-producing center of the world is located in the corn belt, hogs from this area having always been higher in quality than those from any other section. Leading packing plants have established high grades on corn-fed hogs which have produced firm, high quality pork, such as the carefully selected brands of hams and bacon, highly advertised by many packers.

An accurate three-year swine slaughter record kept by one of the large packers with branches thruout the leading packing centers of America, disclosed the startling fact that the average percentage of soft pork at Chicago during the year 1928-29 was less than 1%, whereas, this percentage jumped to 5.18% during the following year. During March and April of 1932 more than 10% of the hogs received dressed out soft, Chicago and St. Louis having received most of the hogs from the heavy soybean-producing belt.

"If the percentage of soft pork reaches 10% all the year 'round, that means 10% of the hogs are worth 2c per pound less than the other 90%. We cannot tell until they are slaughtered which are the soft ones; so to protect ourselves we will be forced to buy all hogs at 20c less per cwt. than we could otherwise afford to pay," a packer representative pointed out.

This would mean a tremendous financial loss to farmers. In April, 1930, a total of 522,000 hogs, averaging 234 pounds each, were marketed at Chicago. An average cut of 20c per cwt., would have cost the producers \$244,296 that month alone, or an average cost of two million dollars a year.

At Fort Worth, Texas, a large percentage of the hogs are soft because they are fattened on mast (acorns and nuts). In that market all hogs from soft pork producing areas are bought subject to dockage. When they are found to be soft the producers are paid a lower price than was bid for the live hogs. Packers at Chicago do not want to adopt such a plan.

Note: This ought to be a great argument for the grain and feed dealer to sell such products as the processed soybean oil meal, from which the oil has been removed, tankage, and other protein supplements that make quality pork when used with corn.

Soybean Plant at Portsmouth, Va.

On the south branch of the Elizabeth River at Portsmouth, Va., The Allied Mills is erecting an up-to-date plant equipped to process, store and export soybeans. The location was chosen because of deep water frontage for ocean vessels, belt line connection and hard surface highways.

The initial capacity will be 300,000 bus. of soybeans per year with arrangements to install additional expellers to process 1,000,000 bus. per year.

The buildings include a reinforced concrete elevator and work house with a storage capacity of 100,000 bus., joined to a mill and warehouse 70 x 120 ft., two stories and basement, additional circular grain storage tanks with a capacity of 200,000 bus., a separate soybean processing building 42 x 90 ft., two stories and basement. For the storage of oil pressed from the beans steel tanks of 150,000 gallons capacity will be provided.

The grain elevator will be equipped to handle all kinds of grain and to load outgoing boats at the rate of 10,000 bus. an hour.

The Allied Mills division incorporated 35 years ago as the American Milling Co. has for many years been active in the soybean industry at Peoria, Ill. Last year about 2,000,000 bus. of beans were exported, of which about 300,000 bus. were shipped from Portsmouth-Norfolk, and the potentialities of the trade have hardly been scratched, Hamburg alone importing 37,000,000 bus. annually, mostly from Manchuria and Russia.

The state of North Carolina is a large producer of soybeans and Norfolk is its natural outlet. In 1931 the acreage in the state was 261,281, producing 3,300,000 bus. of beans, which were largely sold for export and seed.

It is the purpose of the Allied Mills to co-operate with the various educational institutions and the soybean growers in the Carolinas and Virginia in developing and growing the type of soybeans that will be in greatest demand in the market.

Grinding Grain for Calves Not Profitable

Judging from the results of two feeding trials conducted with young dairy calves by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, there is no advantage to be gained in grinding grain for calves under six months of age. Ten calves were raised to six months of age on a ration in which the grain mixture was fed whole, and ten calves were raised to the same age on the same ration except that the grain mixture was fed ground.

The feeding trials were undertaken to secure more information on the much disputed question among dairymen as to the value of grinding corn, oats, and soybeans when fed in a mixture to young dairy calves. In the two trials completed under the direction of J. H. Hilton, J. W. Wilbur, and T. E. Heinton, of the Purdue experiment station, the calves were of the Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey breeds, and the animals were arranged to have the breeds equally distributed between the two groups.

Briefly, it was found that even tho the calves on ground grain consumed approximately one-fourth of a pound more grain per head daily than the calves on whole grain, there was no significant difference in the gain made in body weight and the growth made in height at withers.

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By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

New Method for Feeding Calves

Recent discoveries about calf feeding promise a revolution in the dairy business. Calves, which are now being hurried to market because their continued growth would be less valuable than the milk it would take to develop them into good veal, may hereafter be made into top notch baby beef in a remarkably short time and without interfering with the milk business. If this comes about it will be due to feeding discoveries made by Mr. J. M. Coyner, field representative of the Wisconsin Livestock and Meat Improvement Council, together with the development of a new calf feed in the research laboratories of Armour & Co.

Three years ago Mr. Coyner set out to find why it was that calves fed out of a pail, do not thrive as well as they would if they took the milk direct from the udder. In the course of his experiment he had an operation performed upon a calf, an operation which amounted to putting a window in the calf so that observers could see what actually happened inside the calf's stomach. Probably it would be more correct to say what happened inside of the calf's stomachs, for there are four of them.

Mr. Coyner discovered that milk taken from the udder is conveyed immediately to the third of the calf's stomachs while milk that is gulped down out of a pail nearly all goes to the first stomach or paunch where it is of very little value to the animal. The reason for this, stripped of six cylinder words, is that the openings into the first and second stomach remain closed when milk is taken in small quantities but rapid drinking gorges the groove or duct thru which the milk passes and opens the valves into the paunch.

Numerous experiments proved that the milk which went into the paunch could not be used in the way that nature intended and that on the contrary it frequently became the cause of digestive disorders. Mr. Coyner's obvious conclusion was that calves should be fed after weaning in a manner approximating the natural method and he immediately set about the development of a satisfactory nipple. Having succeeded in doing that he then set about to meet the problem resulting from the fact that calves that have passed the month old mark do not pay as good returns for milk invested in them as the milk itself would bring on the market. It was obvious that a new food must be developed, one which would contain the vitamins and fats found in milk but which would be very much cheaper. He consulted with Armour chemists who, after many trials and experiments, proceeded to develop a new product which they call "Vita-Fat."

It is a creamy paste made principally of beef fat and one of its virtues lies in the fact that it is soluble in water. It can be mixed with skim milk and the resulting product has all the virtues of whole milk as far as calf feeding is concerned. Or it can be mixed with skim milk powder and water with equal success and this makes it available in dairy districts which sell whole milk rather than butter fat.

Vita-Fat used in conjunction with Mr. Coyner's nipple feeding device has produced some wonderful veal calves and some very fine baby beef at costs which permit of satisfactory profits to the feeders.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

"THIS TRUCKING of grain," declared Lester Reel, at Congerville, Ill., "is one of the most serious problems worrying grain dealers in this section. It seems strange that the railroads do not comprehend that their high local rates are driving business to the trucks."

* * * *

THE EFFICIENCY of handling large loads with minimum horsepower is not lost upon central Illinois farmers. A few days ago a single team of horses, drawing two wagons, hitched tandem, one behind the other, each bearing a triple-box filled with grain, drew across the scales at the Hauter Grain & Coal Co., Morton, Ill.

"That fellow lives on the hard road," explained Chris Hauter, "which makes it possible for him to draw two loads with one team, saving half the time that would otherwise be needed for hauling to market."

* * * *

Members of the Lions Club at Gridley, McLean county, literally the heart of the corn and oats section of Illinois, are seeking to tell the world about the Beshers Plan. The Beshers Plan proposes to bring relief to farmers thru legislation that would force the use of 10% ethyl alcohol in gasoline.

A bushel of corn is reported to produce 2 1/2 gallons of ethyl alcohol. At 12 cents a bushel this would make a materials cost of 4.8 cents per gallon. Figuring on that basis it would add practically nothing to the cost of gasoline since it costs little if any more than the wholesale cost of the volume of gasoline it would displace.

It is claimed that this plan if legislated effectively, would put 680,000,000 bus. of corn into the motor fuel of the nation, and return corn to an import basis so that the tariff would be effective and the price would go up.

We wonder why most of the commercial alcohol used in this country continues to be made from black strap molasses with corn at the present low price. Would the proposed legislation help the farmers' competitors rather than the farmers?

Every grain man, with the interests of his business at heart, must be in favor of anything that will honestly and fairly help the farmers, but a lot of boomerangs might be found in this Beshers Plan.

* * * *

JUST ONE long session at being short handed and having to work many hours with a scoop shovel at unloading a car of grain on a hot summer day was sufficient to start E. H. Huibregtse of the Monticello Feed Mill, Monticello, Ia., on a simple plan for doing the job in a hurry.

First he devised an apron to fit in the doorway of the car and bridge the gap to the intake for the boot. This wide-mouthed trough eliminated serious spilling of grain.

Next he fixed a hook on the side of the ele-

vator on which could be hung a pulley. Another pulley was chained to the railroad track.

A long rope was fastened to a car shovel, made from several pieces of board and a pair of plow handles. The rope was run thru the pulleys and fastened on the back end of a truck.

Then a bell was hung on the inside of the car with which to sound signals. The driver of the truck moved it back and forward in accordance with the signals. When the truck moved forward, the shovel, with Mr. Huibregtse at the handles, was drawn toward the door, scooping great quantities of grain with it.

"That way I found I could unload a car as fast as the elevator leg could take it away," said Mr. Huibregtse. "It was no difficult task to come down after supper with a helper to drive the truck and unload a couple of cars of grain before bed-time."

* * * *

"I AM a conscientious objector to the demand charge for power, assessed by the public utilities companies everywhere that they put in a line and a meter for the purpose of service," said W. L. Shellabarger, of Shellabarger Grain Products Co., Decatur, Ill.

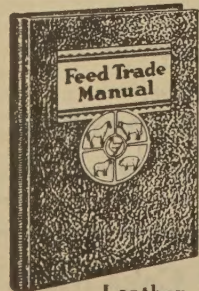
"Essentially a public utilities company is no different from any other private business institution. If a grocery store opens in a neighborhood in hope of doing enough business to make it pay, it gives service, and who is there to pay that grocery store a demand charge? Is a public utility more entitled to such a charge than a grocery store, or a grain elevator?"

"Monopolies find it too easy to gouge the people. Because we are a few blocks from an established telephone line, and are beyond the city limits, the telephone company charges us \$18 a month for our phone. The same phone in the city limits is \$6 per month. Yet each of the two telegraph companies, in competition, put in long distance phones for us for nothing but such patronage as we can offer them. Each of them had to extend their lines just as far as did the telephone company."

"We have an elevator at Pana, Ill., where the power company was charging us a scale beginning at 8 cents per k.w. We never got below 6 cents per k.w. and it cost us a cent a bushel for nothing but the power that was used in handling grain. This was three times the rate that some nearby towns paid."

"Complaint to the power company did no good. It looked like they would not reduce the rate. So we put in a 20 h.p. oil engine and it cut our costs for power to from 1/10th to 3/10ths of a cent per bushel for grain handled."

A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



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Rhodes Calculator

reduces pounds to bushels of 32, 56 and 60 pounds and shows value of farmers' grain on the same page.

Wheat, Clover Seed, Beans, Peas, Alsike and Potatoes tables reduce any weight from 10 to 6,000 pounds to bushels of 60 pounds and show the correct value of the farmers' load at any price from 40 cents to \$1.59 per bushel.

Corn, Rye, Flaxseed, Kafir and Popcorn tables reduce any weight from 16 to 5,600 pounds to bushels of 56 pounds and give its value at any price from 30 to 99 cents per bushel.

Oats and Cottonseed tables reduce any weight from 10 to 4,000 pounds to bushels of 32 pounds and give its value at any price from 20 to 69 cents per bushel.

Bookpaper, 176 pages, size 6 1/4 x 9 inches, bound in art canvas, weight 15 ozs. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

New Geared Motor Drive for Elevator Heads

For every diameter of head pulley there is one, and one only, correct number of revolutions per minute of the head shaft. Increasing or decreasing the speed prevents clean discharge of the buckets as they pass over the pulley. This correct speed is comparatively low. On the contrary electric motors are most efficient at high speeds. With the increasing availability of commercial current by rapid extension of transmission lines slower moving prime movers are being displaced by the electric motor, creating a problem in its adaptation to the slow movement of the elevator leg that has led to the use of belts, sprocket chains, worm and other gears, to obtain the desired reduction.

The newest drive for elevator heads is shown by a cross-section of its interior in the engraving herewith. The outstanding characteristic is its compactness. Completely self-contained, its accurate assembly is accomplished at the manufacturer's shop, leaving no opportunity for the millwrights to prevent its perfect performance after installation. Knowing that all alignments will be maintained the manufacturer can machine the gears to a precision that makes possible quiet running and the transmission of the greatest percentage of the purchased electric energy into useful power on the leg belt.

The designers of the new geared head brought to the problem a long experience in

the manufacture of helical gear units in the larger terminal elevators. To obtain a favorable power factor that cuts down the consumer's bill for power the motor must not be too large for the leg; and the designers have provided a large range of sizes from $\frac{3}{4}$ of one horsepower to 15 horse-power, adaptable to any country grain elevator.

The speed variations also are flexible, ranging from one-ninth motor speed to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times motor speed. Eighteen standard reduction ratios are available. By making it possible to use the small high speed motors the first cost of the installation is made most economical.

A standard horizontal ball bearing motor is used without change except for the omission of one end bell and use of a special shaft which carries the driving pinion. This new geared head is designed to replace the back end bell of the motor. The head fit is retained in exactly the same manner as for the end bell.

The low speed shaft is carried on roller bearings. A solid roller type bearing is used for mounting the pinion end of the motor, the roller assembly being carried with the outer bearing race.

The geared head has sufficient capacity in each case to take the full horse-power rating of the motor. The heaviest gear loads are imposed at the highest ratios for which centers, face widths, bearings, etc., are proportioned, giving considerable added reserve capacity for the lower ratios.

The head has been proportioned to carry as

much oil as possible, so as to require replacement or addition at only infrequent intervals. The pinion shaft has two slingers which carry the oil up so that the teeth of the gear may bring it into the mesh point. The relative motion between these discs and the gear is such that the tendency is always to crowd the mesh with the oil. When the head is attached to the motor at one of the three alternative positions, other than standard, either the discs or the gear, or both, bring the oil into the mesh point.

Additional information will be furnished readers of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated by the manufacturers, the well known Falk Corporation.

New Wheat Regulations in France

The new wheat law of France, effective July 15, sets a compulsory minimum price to farmers of 115 francs a quintal, or about 63 cents a bushel. Buying or selling below the established price is penalized.

Tho the minimum price is 115 francs a quintal now, the law provides an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ francs each month beginning Sept. 1 until July 15, 1934. Other provisions are:

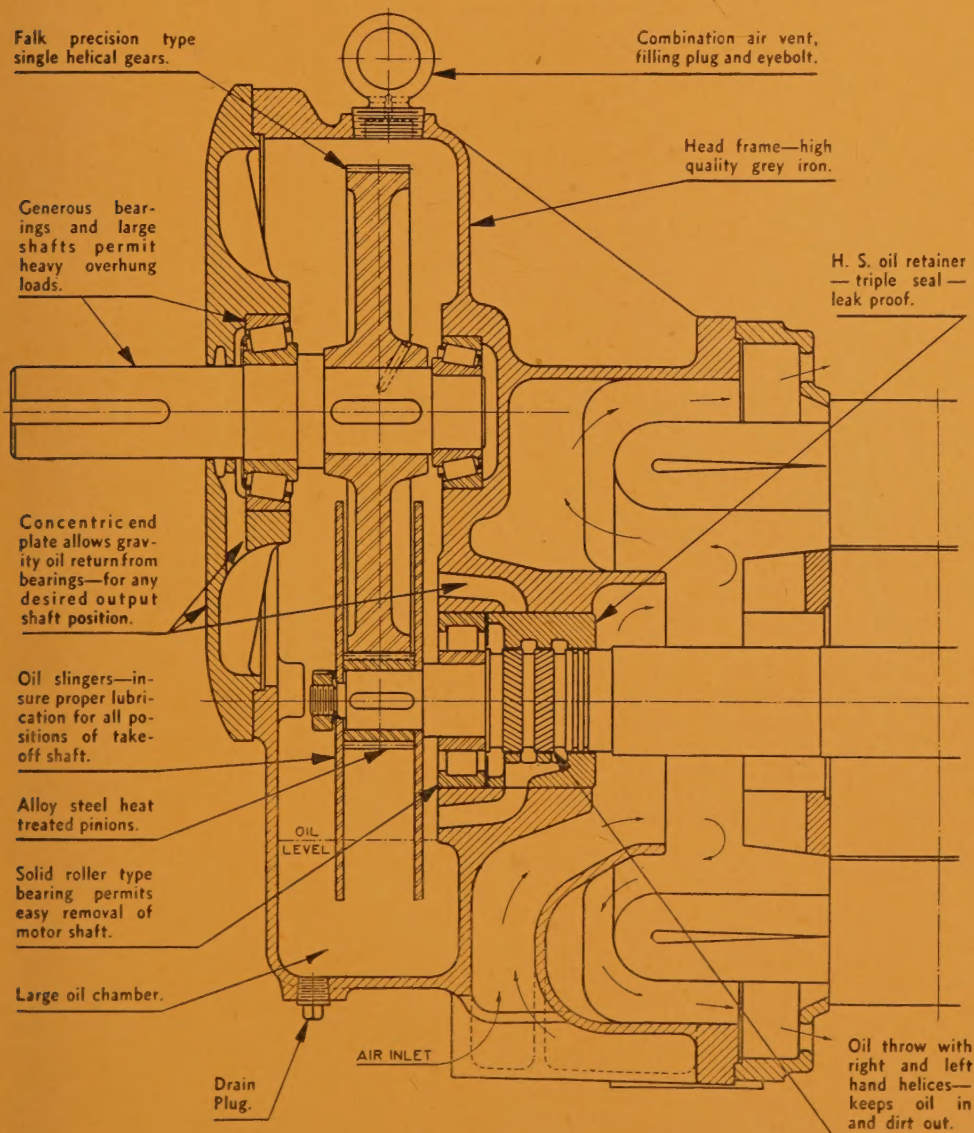
Importation of wheat is forbidden for two months.

A government credit of 300,000,000 francs (about \$16,500,000) and a loan of 400,000,000 (\$22,000,000) are authorized to finance the exportation of French wheat, enabling payment of a bonus of 80 francs on every quintal exported (about \$1.20 a bushel).

The government will help to finance storage of surplus wheat to prevent flooding the market.

The minister of agriculture will grant bonuses to encourage utilization of inferior or surplus wheat for fodder.

Farmers must notify municipal authorities before May 1 each year of the area sown in spring and winter wheat.



New Geared Motor Drive for Elevator Heads

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplacating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.25, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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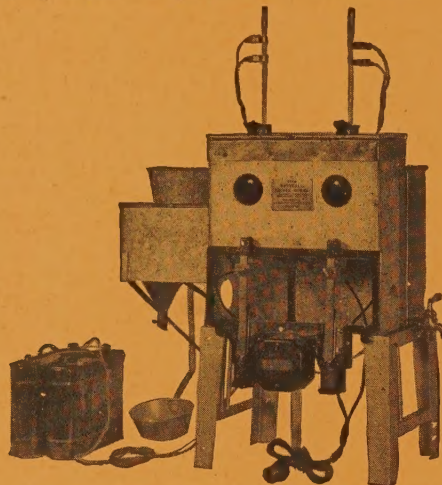
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BROWN DUVAL MOISTURE TESTERS

Seedburo Quality Moisture Testers are used by the Government Grain Inspection Departments and over



10,000 mills and elevators. We manufacture Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers in all sizes from one compartment to six, heated by gas, electricity or alcohol.

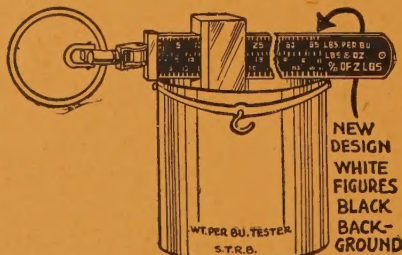
GRAIN PROBES AND TRIERS

Brass with inner brass casing and open handle in sizes from 39 inches long, 1 inch in diameter, with six openings, to 62 inches long, 1 3/4 inches in diameter and 10 openings.



WEIGHT PER BUSHEL TESTER

It is as easy to read the figures on the beam as the printing on this paper. Strongly constructed, polished brass measure holds the grain, and a brass beam with sliding brass poise quickly gives test weight. The beam has three graduations to give weight per bushel to show percentage of loss in cleaning and give exact weight of sample. Three sizes—pint, quart and 2 quarts.

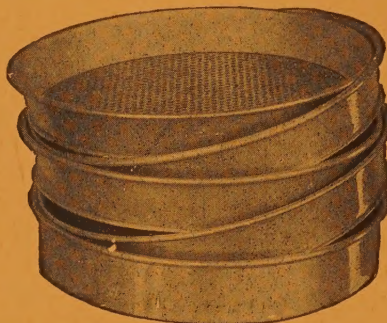


DOUBLE WALL COPPER FLASKS

The use of this device in place of the glass flasks in the Moisture Tester will accurately show when flour, meal or feed contains excessive moisture, and will enable millers and feed manufacturers to take proper precaution in preventing costly losses due to deterioration.

DOCKAGE SIEVES FOR WHEAT, CORN AND OATS

Made in 20 gauge aluminum, 13 inches in diameter. Sides are seamless, bottom perforations are of aluminum also. Strong, light and will not rust. Set consists of Scalper Sieve, Buckwheat Sieve, Fine Seed Sieve and solid bottom pan.

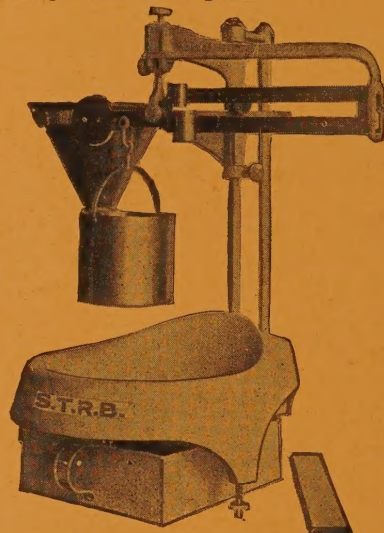


BOERNER WEIGHT PER BUSHEL APPARATUS NO. 40

Latest Type Approved by the Government.

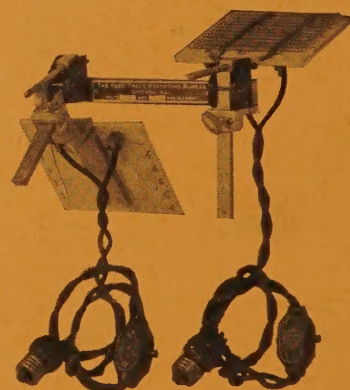
To obtain the accurate "weight per bushel" — impossible by the common practice of pouring into the bucket at varying height, sinking the bucket in the grain and putting it in by hand, or pulling the bucket through the grain, packed or loose, with a long or short sweep, etc. This apparatus was designed by Mr. E. G. Boerner of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The double beam is graduated as follows:

Lower Bar—1 to 60 pounds per bushel. Upper bar—Top line 1/10 pound to 13 pounds per bushel; middle line 2 grams to 200 grams; bottom line 1 per cent to 100 per cent of 200 grams.



SPECIAL "FOUR-IN-ONE" SCALE

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, satisfies a long-felt want in the trade for a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights per bushel, dockages, weights for mailing, sampling, etc.



MOISTURE TESTER ELECTRIC UNITS

We recommend the use of electricity for making moisture tests as it is clean, efficient and saves time. New electric units can be attached to any moisture tester in less than five minutes. The unit may be raised or lowered to compensate for varying voltages so that tests can be obtained in prescribed time. This is very important.

We are the largest handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the world. Adequate Stock Always—Prompt Shipment Is Assured. We Will Appreciate Your Business.

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